

THE
NATURALIST'S POCKET
MAGAZINE;

OR,
COMPLEAT CABINET

OF THE
CURIOSITIES AND BEAUTIES
OF
NATURE.

CONTAINING,
ELEGANT COLOURED PRINTS

BIRDS, || INSECTS,
FISHES, || QUADRUPEDS,
FLOWERS, || SHELLS,

AND OTHER NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

WITH
DESCRIPTIONS.

VOL. V.

LONDON:

Printed for HARRISON, CLUSE, and Co.

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NATURAL HISTORY
POCKET

CONTEMPORARY CABINET

OF
NATURAL HISTORY AND BEAUTIES

NATURAL HISTORY

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INSECTS
QUADRUPEDS
SHARKS

BIRDS
FISHES
FLOWERS

AND OTHER NATURAL PRODUCTIONS

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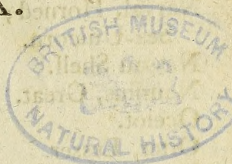
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BAY LYNX.

Published Feb. 13. 1800, by Harrison, Ains. & Co. 76 Fleet Street.

BAY LYNX.

THE Bay Lynx, though a native of the interior parts of the Province of New York, in North America, appears to have escaped the notice of most naturalists. Pennant, however, has figured and described this animal, which is the *Lynx Rufa* of the Linnæan system; improperly denominated, by Mr. Kerr, in his translation, the American Lynx. The Canadian Lynx, as described by Buffon, is said to have the body covered with long greyish hair, mixed with white, and striped with yellow: and though he observes, that the colour of the hair changes with the climate and the season, he always mentions the American Lynxes, generally, as smaller and whiter than those of Europe. Hence we infer, that he was unacquainted with the Bay Lynx, which is thus described by Pennant—

“ It has a short tail; yellow irides; and upright sharp-pointed ears, tufted with long black hairs. The colour of the head, back, sides,

BAY LYNX.

sides, and exterior parts of the legs, is a bright bay, obscurely marked with dusky spots. Down the face is marked with black stripes pointing to the nose. On each side of the upper lip, there are three rows of minute black spots, with long stiff hairs issuing out of them. The orbits are edged with white. From beneath each eye, certain long black stripes, of an incurvated form, mark the cheeks; which, with the upper and under lip, whole under side of the body, and insides of the legs, are white. The upper part of the inside of the fore legs, is marked with two black bars. The upper part of the tail is barred with dusky strokes; and, next the end, there is one of a deep black: it's tip, and under side, are white. It is about twice the bigness of a large Cat; the hair is shorter and smoother than that of the Common Lynx. It inhabits the inner parts of the Province of New York."

This is all the information afforded us, respecting the Bay Lynx: which, however, seems to differ from the Canadian Lynx in colour only; and, therefore, it is probable, that their habits of life are precisely the same, both resembling

resembling those of the Common Lynx. Pennant, indeed, makes no distinction between the Common European Lynx, and the Lynx of America. We, however, agree with Buffon, that "the Canadian Lynx may be regarded as a variety very different from the Lynx of the Old Continent. It may even be said to make a near approach to the Caracal, by the pencils on it's ears; but it differs from the Caracal still more than from the Lynx, by the length of the tail, and the colour of the hair. Besides, the Caracal is only found in warm countries, but the Lynx prefers cold climates."

As the general colour of our Bay Lynx approaches that of the Caracal, Buffon would not have failed to remark it's thus nearer affinity, had he possessed any knowledge of this animal; which, as we before observed, seems to have escaped the notice of almost every naturalist.

It appears probable, therefore, that this bay variety of the American Lynx is a rare animal; and it remains, perhaps, yet to be decided, whether

whether it is, after all, more than an accidental occurrence, resulting from the effects of climate and season ; which are thought, by Buffon, prodigiously to influence the hair of the Lynx, though he was by no means apprized that they carried the variation exactly to this particular extent.





YELLOW BELLED GREEN CUCKOO.

Published in 1813-1800 by Harrison. (Use. & C. No. 78. Fleet Street.

YELLOW-BELLIED GREEN CUCKOW.

THOUGH, with the beautiful figure of Edwards, we have adopted his appellation of this bird, by which it is of course well known; we cannot for a moment contend, that it ought, strictly, so to be named. It is, in fact, the Trogon Curucui, of Linnæus; the Rufous Curucui, of Latham; and, it should seem, the Yellow-Bellied Curucui, of Buffon. Some, however, consider it as a variety of Buffon's Red-Bellied Curucui; which, perhaps, is the same thing.

The description given by Edwards is as follows—"The wing, when closed, measures four inches and a half. The bill is thick and short; and so compressed, as to distance the angles of the mouth, and make it wide in the swallow. The edges of the upper mandible are a little waved. The bill is yellow; and surrounded with stiff black feathers, which point forward and cover the nostrils. These black feathers extend round the eyes, and for

YELLOW-BELLIED GREEN CUCKOW.

an inch space down the throat. Marcgrave says, they have fair blue eyes, with golden circles. The top of the head, the neck all round, the back, rump, and lesser covert-feathers without side of the wings, are of a most splendid green, reflecting blue and gold-colour. The fore part of the neck is of a very blue green. The wings, without, are of a light ash-colour, or whitish, with very minute transverse irregular lines of dusky or black, which makes a mixed grey colour. The tips of the quills are wholly dusky. The insides of the wings are of a dark ash-colour: the inner webs of the quills being white at their bottoms. The tail is composed of twelve feathers; long in the middle, and gradually shortening towards the sides. The six middle feathers are outwardly green, with black tips; inwardly, of a dark ash-colour. The outer feathers, on each side, are white above and beneath; with narrow transverse lines of black their whole length, except their tips, which are wholly white. The breast, belly, and covert feathers beneath the tail, are of a fine full orange, or gold-colour. The thighs and legs, which are covered with short feathers to
the

the feet, are of a light ash-colour, with transverse lines of black. The legs and feet are smaller, and weaker, in proportion, than I have observed them to be in any other bird. The toes stand two forward, and two backward: and the outer toes, on each foot, are the shortest; contrary to what they are in Woodpeckers, Parrots, Cuckows, &c. The two forward toes are connected together at their bottoms, the hinder toes are wholly separated. The feet and claws are of a brownish colour. This bird, which was drawn from life, is one of those in the collection of the Right Honourable Earl of Ferrers. It is the Curucui of Marcgrave; whose description agrees nearly with mine, except that he makes the under side of a vermilion colour. See Willughby's Ornithology, and a trifling small figure. Mr. Brisson seems not to have seen this bird, but gives Marcgrave's description of it in his Ornithology. He calls it the Couroucou Verd du Bresil."

Edwards, though he names this bird a Cuckow, seems sensible of some essential difference in his description of the toes. The
Curucuis,

Curucuis, in truth, are a distinct genus, though of no very distant affinity to the Cuckows. Buffon describes three species; and he adds the Curucuckoo, or *Cuculus Brasiliensis* of Linnæus and Gmelin, as participating of both families. The word Curucui, imitates so exactly the cry of the bird, that the natives of Guiana omit only the first letter, and call it Urucoo.

The characters of the Curucuis, according to Buffon, are these—" Their bill is short, hooked, indented, broader than it is thick, and much like that of the Parrots. It is surrounded, at it's base, by ragged feathers, projecting forwards, but not so long as in the bearded birds. The legs, also, are very short; and feathered within a little of the insertion of the toes, which are placed two behind and two before. We know only three species; and these may, perhaps, be reduced to two: though nomenclators reckon six; some of which are varieties, and others belong to a different genus."

Perhaps, as all the Curucuis are green, this bird might be called the Yellow-Bellied Curucui only.





HORNED NARVAL: OR, SEA UNICORN.

Published Feb. 13, 1800 by Harrison, Rowe, & Nye, Stationers.

HORNED NARVAL; OR, SEA UNICORN.

THE beautiful figure annexed, exactly represents a fish lately taken, on the Frieston Shores, near Boston, in Lincolnshire: where, on the 15th of February 1800, it was discovered by a Fisherman; who, alarmed at the sight, immediately procured two horses to drag it from the mud in which it had been left by the tide, though still alive. It was not, however, till six horses had been obtained, that it could be drawn from it's situation; when it was found to measure twenty-four feet and a half in length, including the horn, which is seven feet six inches, and to be eight feet in circumference. It's weight was two tons; and forty gallons of oil were extracted from beneath the skin. Our drawing was made at the Mecklenburgh Coffee-House, Charing Cross; where the stuffed fish was for some time exhibited. The skin has, in polish, as well as in it's markings, an appearance of marble, and the horn resembles ivory.

This

This fish, though a stranger to the British Seas, is a well-known inhabitant of the northern part of the Atlantic Ocean. It is the *Monodon Monoceros*, or Horned Narval, of Linnæus; the *Monodon*, of Artedi; the *Monoceros*, of Charleton, Willughby, and Ray; and the Narhwal, of Klein. The animal is represented, by some authors, as measuring from twenty to twenty-two feet in length; while others assert, that it reaches to forty or even sixty feet long, and twelve broad. It is particularly noticed for it's horn, or horns, as they are called; which, however, are considered, by the best naturalists, as actual teeth. Of these, it is said, there are, in young animals, always two; though the old ones have seldom more than one, and sometimes none. Mr. Kerr assures us that, "in the specimen of the Edinburgh Museum, there is only one, which is placed rather on one side, and no vestige of a socket for the other: but, then," he adds, "it is a general fact, that sockets become obliterated after the teeth which grew from them are destroyed. From this circumstance of only one tooth being usually found, the animal has acquired the name of *Monodon*,

don, Unicorn Fish, or Sea Unicorn. This extended tooth perforates the upper jaw, and is a very powerful weapon of offence: there are even many instances of the tooth having been found in the bottoms of ships which returned from the Northern Seas; probably, owing to the Narval's having mistaken the ship for a Whale, and attacked it with such fury as not to be able to get out the weapon from the wood. The head is small, with very minute eyes; the back has no fin, and the two fins on the breast are very small; the skin is white, with black spots on the back, and has a great quantity of blubber underneath. The Narval swims with great velocity; and, though by no means scarce in the seas about Greenland, is very seldom killed."

The above account, drawn by Mr. Kerr from the best authorities, agrees generally with what is seen in the fish which we have figured. The spots, indeed, have a marbled form, and their colour is brown, or dusky, rather than black. What is remarked, as to the horn, in the specimen at the Edinburgh Museum, perfectly corresponds with the present object; and

and the eye is, indeed, so exceedingly minute, that it might be compleatly covered with a shilling. There is only one horn; which is spirally twisted, but not deep, and grows nearly smooth towards the extremity, which terminates in a sharp point. On the back, however, there is somewhat of a finny appearance, a little serrated.

The generical character of the Horned Narval, which is of the order of Cetaceous Fishes, is thus described—"It has two very long, straight, and spirally twisted teeth, which stick out straight forwards from the upper jaw. The spiracle, or breathing hole, is situated on the anterior and upper part of the skull.

The Horned Narval is the only known species of this genus. The tail is horizontally flattened; but the artist has represented it in a perpendicular attitude, the better to display it's compleat form.





ROSE-HEADED RING PARROQUET.

Published Feb^y 20. 1800. by Harrison. (Price 5^c. N^o. 78. Half-Moon.

ROSE-HEADED RING PARROQUET.

THIS very beautiful bird, which we have copied from Edwards, is denominated, by him, the Rose-Headed Ring Parroquet. It is the *Psittacus Alexandri* of Linnæus, but the *Psittacus Erythrocephalus Bengalensis* of Gmelin; the *Psittacus Bengalensis*, of Brisson; the Bengal Parroquet, of Albin; the Little Parroquet, with a Rose-Coloured Head and Long Shafts, of Buffon; and the Rose-Headed Ring Parroquet, of Edwards and Latham.

We shall extract the whole account of this Parroquet from Edwards; who has given by much the best description, as well as the best figure, extant.

“ This,” says he, “ is a bird of singular beauty. The upper mandible of the bill is of a buff colour; hooked at it’s point, and angled on it’s sides: the lower mandible is of a dusky or blackish colour. A narrow dusky skin falls over the base of the upper part of the bill, in which

which the nostrils are placed. The head, forward and round the eyes, is of a reddish or rose-colour; which, on the hinder part of the head, becomes blue. The feathers below the bill are black for the space of an inch; from which, on each side, a black line extends backwards: these two side-lines unite behind, and divide the head from the body; which, with the wings, is wholly green, but darker on the upper side, on the under it is lighter and inclining to yellow. On the upper part of the wing, some of the smaller covert-feathers are of a dull red colour, and form a red spot. The inner coverts of the wings are of a pale yellow-green; the insides of the quills dusky: some of the outer webs of the quills are of a light yellowish-green. The tail is composed of blue feathers, ending in points; the middle ones are pretty long, but shorten gradually toward the sides: it's under side is of a dusky yellow colour. The legs, feet, and claws, are of an ash-colour. It's toes stand as in others of the Parrot-kind. This curious bird was sent, stuffed and set on a perch, from Bengal, in the East Indies, to the late Mr. Dandridge, of Moorfields, London, who lent it to me to take
a draught

a draught of it. The Indians call it Fridytutah. Albin, in his History of Birds, has already given a figure taken from this identical bird: but, on comparing his description with the bird itself, I thought I could make an amendment in both. He has omitted to take notice of the red spots on the wings: and has called the upper side of the tail, grass-green; which is really blue, with the least tincture of green imaginable near the roots of the feathers. He says, the tail was composed of four feathers; which is contrary to the nature of every bird I ever saw: no bird having less than ten; and, I believe, none of the Parrot-kind less than twelve. But the tail of this was a little imperfect; and the bird being inclosed in glass, Mr. Albin could not separate the feathers so as to make out their number. This bird was, I believe, unknown to us, before Albin figured and described it. I had the liberty to open the glass-case, to examine it the more exactly."

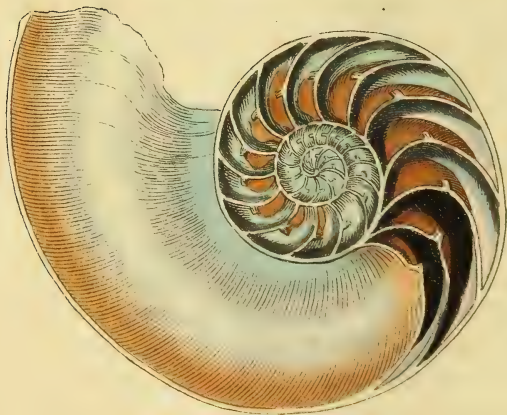
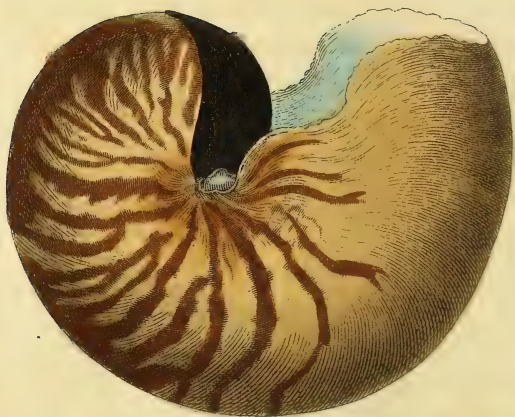
To this description, by Edwards, we may add that of Buffon; who confines the blue colour of the tail to the two long shafts. This middle course, between Albin and Edwards,
may

may possibly be right; but we have not felt ourselves authorized to make any departure from the colouring of Edwards's figure.

“ This little Parroquet,” says Buffon, “ which is not more than four inches long, measures twelve if the two long shafts be included. These are blue: the rest of the tail, which is not more than two inches and a half long, is olive green; which is, also, the colour of all the under side of the body, and even of the upper side, where it is only deeper. A few small red feathers appear through the plumage on the tops of the wings. The head is rose-colour, mixed with lilac, intersected and bordered by a black ring; which, rising from the throat, entirely encircles the neck. Edwards,” concludes Buffon, “ speaks with rapture of this bird: it is termed, he says, in Bengal, Fridytutah.”

The rapture of Edwards, thus noticed by Buffon, is not very extravagant: it appears to consist in his having commenced his description, as the reader has seen, with observing, that “ this is a bird of singular beauty.”





GREAT NAUTILUS.

GREAT NAUTILUS.

THE two figures annexed, represent the shell of the Nautilus Major, or Great Nautilus. The upper figure gives it's exterior appearance; and the under, which is the same shell cut open, affords a view of it's internal chambered structure. Da Costa, from this structure, calls it the Pearly-Chambered Nautilus; as well as the Indian Pearly Nautilus, or Sailor. He defines the Nautili to be "a genus of revolved shells, the spires of which never appear externally, but remain latent, or quite concealed, within the body of the shell. The Paper Nautilus," adds Da Costa, "though classed by most authors as a Nautilus, is of a distinct genus; it not being of a chambered structure. The species of Nautili are few. Authors make two sorts of the East Indian or Pearly kind; to wit, the Umbilicated and Non-Umbilicated: to which I assent. This Pearly Nautilus is by several authors very erroneously called Nautilus Græcorum; whereas the Nautilus of the Greeks was the Paper Nautilus, not this kind." Much ingenuity has been displayed by various writers, to reconcile

errors occasioned by confusing the accounts of these two very different classes.

Da Costa seems of opinion, that the animal resides in the uppermost or open chamber only; leaving the rest no otherwise occupied, than by an appendage, or tail, like a gut, or string, that fills the pipe, or siphunculus, which communicates from chamber to chamber. The siphunculus he describes as a dilatable tube under the command of the animal: which, when it is dilated, like the swimming-bladder of a fish, renders the Nautilus buoyant; but, when it is contracted, the fish and shell sink, and just to such a degree as the animal requires. "I believe," says he, "no water ever enters this tube." Mr. Hooke, in his *Philosophical Experiments and Observations*, expresses an opinion, that the animal uses it's tail or gut, which occupies the pipe or siphunculus, as it's necessities require, to exhaust the air or water from the chambers, or to fill them with either; by which actions, it renders itself of more or less specific gravity, to sink or swim. These opinions, however, are to be regarded as merely speculative; since we do not appear to have acquired any accurate history of this animal:

for,

for, though Rumphius, sometimes called the Pliny of the Indies, has given a figure and description of the fish, Breynius is of an opinion, which most other naturalists have embraced, that it is too confused and unintelligible to afford much satisfactory information.

The following description is chiefly selected from Knorr, who names it the Thick Nautilus. The Germans call it *Schiffs-Kuttel*, or the Ship's Keel; and the Dutch, *Parlemoer Horn*, or the Mother-of-Pearl Shell. The flesh is said to be, externally, cartilaginous; corrugated; and of a brown colour, spotted with black. The colour which appears most distinctly on the exterior surface of the shell, is a sort of dusky brown, relieved towards the middle by a lustre which approaches that of Mother-of-Pearl. The shell is surrounded with incurvated stripes of a deep reddish brown. Instead of contours, or external windings, it has only internal chambers, horizontally joining to each other in spiral lines. The shell is the thickness of a common knife; and the size of it often comprehends a circumference of from two to three feet. The interior of this shell is wonderfully magnificent. It is, in fact, a most brilliant

liant mother-of-pearl: in which we perceive the richest celestial blue, blending with a delicate green; and which, at the slightest movement, or gleam of light, changes into the rosaceous blush of the apple-blossom, but again sinks into a deep blue, on the smallest interposition of shade. These exquisite hues pervade all the vaulted chambers; thirty-five of which are visible, on cutting the shell in half, as represented in our figure. The first of these chamber is considerably the largest: and they diminish in regular gradations, till they become so minutely narrow as to elude the eye; which can merely perceive, in their place, certain fine stripes or vestiges. Precisely in the centre of each partition dividing the chambers, there is a small round aperture; which, in the last, becomes so contracted, as scarcely to admit the introduction of a crow-quill. Annexed to each of these apertures, there hangs a small pipe, or tube, the mouth of which exactly corresponds with that of the next: whence it has been inferred, that the animal which inhabits this superb palace adorned with such rich colours, is enabled to pass from one splendid chamber to the other, till it compleatly occupies the pompous anti-chamber, or grand outer apartment.

ment. But, observes Knorr, as these tubes are so narrow, it is not to be credited that an animal, whose flesh is externally very cartilaginous and rough, can possibly find a passage; it therefore becomes necessary that we should suppose these chambers destined to some other use. Rumphius, indeed, says that a certain blood-vessel of the animal passes through these tubes, and traverses all the chambers, quite to the centre of the shell, or last chamber, where it is attached; and that this point is, also, the only one where the animal adheres to the shell. However, contends Knorr, as Nature produces nothing without a reason, and it is consequently certain that so many chambers must have their use; we may presume that this animal, which can, apparently, like the worm tribes, render itself larger or smaller, according as it wishes to advance or to retreat, penetrates by that blood-vessel into the interior of the chambers as much as possible, those parts being moistened by the flesh sufficiently to admit it's progress, or the blood-vessel distending itself fills the chamber, and thus enables the animal either to fix itself more firmly in it's shell, or better conceal itself in the depths of it's retreat, that

it's

it's delicate flesh may not so easily become the prey of every Ichthophagist.

Goldsmith, who has confounded the Nautili, with the Paper Nautili, or Argonauts of Linnæus, ventures to say, that "nothing, though seemingly more impossible, is more certain, than that the Nautilus sometimes quits it's shell, and returns to it again." Yet he describes the body as divided into as many parts as there are chambers, all communicating with each other by a long blood-vessel which runs from the head to the tail. "The manner," says he, "by which it makes a substance to appearance as thick as one's wrist, pass through forty doors, each of which would scarcely admit a goose-quill, is not yet discovered. It is most probable, that it has a power of making the substance of one section of it's body remove up into that which is next; and thus, by multiplied removals, it gets free."

We apprehend, with Da Costa, that this Nautilus never navigates it's shell; and doubt, with him, whether even the Paper Nautilus ever quits it's shell, and returns to it again.





ARCTIC WALRUS.

ARCTIC WALRUS.

THE Walrus, or *Trichecus* of Linnæus, is a genus of marine animals. The Arctic Walrus, or Morse, is the *Trichecus Rosmarus*, of Gmelin's Linnæus; the *Odobenus*, or Sea Cow, of Brisson; the *Rosmarus*, of Johnston, and of Gesner; the Sea-Horse, of Ray; the Wallross, of Martin; the Sea-Cow, of Crantz; the Morse, or Walrus, of Buffon; and the Arctic Walrus, of Pennant. Morse is the Russian name.

The Arctic Walrus is described by Pennant as having two great tusks in the upper jaw, pointing downwards; with four grinders on both sides, above and below, but no cutting teeth; and, on each foot, five palmated toes. It has a round head; a small mouth; very thick lips, covered above and below with pellucid bristles as thick as a straw; small fiery eyes; two small orifices instead of ears; and a short neck. The body is thick in the middle, but tapering towards the tail. The skin, which is thick and wrinkled, has short brownish hairs thinly dispersed. The legs are short; the five toes on each foot are connected by webs, and they have small nails. The hind

hind feet are very broad ; each leg is loosely articulated ; and the hind legs are generally extended on a line with the body. The tail is very short ; the penis of the male is long. The length of the animal, from nose to tail, is sometimes eighteen feet ; and, in the thickest part, it is ten or twelve feet round. The tusks are a very fine-grained ivory ; delicately white, and not readily becoming yellow. They have been sometimes seen of the weight of thirty pounds each : but teeth of this size are only found on the coast of the Icy Sea ; where the animals are seldom molested, and have time to attain their full growth.

Buffon remarks, that “ the Walrus, like the Elephant, has two large ivory tusks which proceed from the upper jaw ; and it’s head, if it had a trunk, would have a great resemblance to that of the Elephant. The Walrus not only wants this instrument, which serves the Elephant for an arm and hand, but it has not the use of it’s arms and legs ; which, as in the Seals, are inclosed in the skin, the hands and feet being alone free. The body is long, swelled before, narrow behind, and every
where

where covered with short hair. The fingers of the hands and feet are enveloped in a membrane, and terminated by sharp short claws. Thick hairs in the form of whiskers, surround the mouth. The tongue is furrowed. The Walrus has no external ears; so that, if we except the two large tusks, which change the form of the head, and the want of cutting teeth both above and below, it resembles the Seal in every other article; it is, only, much larger and stronger. The largest Seals exceed not seven or eight feet: the Walrus is generally twelve, and sometimes sixteen feet long, and eight or nine in circumference. Both animals inhabit the same seas, and are almost always found together. They have many common habits: they live equally in water or on land; they both climb on boards of ice; they suckle and manage their young in the same manner; they live on the same food; and equally associate in large troops. But the species of the Walrus is not so much diversified as that of the Seal: neither does it stray to such distances, but is more attached to it's proper climate; for it is seldom seen any where but in the Northern Seas. Hence,"

Hence," adds Buffon, "the ancients were acquainted with the Seal, but had no knowledge of the Walrus." It was, however, known to King Alfred of England, about the year 890, from the information of Oether the Norwegian; "who made a voyage beyond the North Cape of Norway, to hunt Horse Whales, which have teeth of great value, some of which he brought to that king."

These animals inhabit the Coast of Spitzbergen, Nova Zembla, Hudson's Bay, the Gulph of St. Lawrence, and the Icy Sea as far as Cape Ischuktschi and the islands off it; but they do not extend southward so far as the Mouth of the Anadyr, nor are any seen on the Islands between Kamtschatka and America. They are gregarious; and, in some places, appear in herds even of several hundreds: but they are shy, and avoid places which are much frequented by mankind. Buffon remarks, that the number of these animals must be greatly reduced; or, rather, have retired to unknown coasts: "for," says he, "we find, in the Collection of Voyages to the North, that in the year 1704, near Cherry Island, in the latitude of sixty-five degrees forty-

forty-five minutes, the crew of an English vessel fell in with a prodigious number of these creatures, all lying near each other; that, out of more than a thousand, of which this troop consisted, the sailors killed only fifteen, but found as many teeth as filled a hogshead; that, on the 13th of July, they killed a hundred more, of which they carried off only the teeth: and that, in 1706, another English crew killed seven or eight hundred in six hours; in 1708, more than nine hundred in seven hours; in 1710, eight hundred in a few days; and that a single man slew forty with a spear."

According to Zorgdrager, who is said by Buffon to speak of this animal with greater intelligence than any other author, when a Walrus is met with on the ice, or in the water, a strong harpoon is darted at him, which not unfrequently slips on the thick hard skin: but, on the animal's being pierced, it is dragged with a cable towards the helm of the boat, where it is slain with a long spear made for the purpose, and afterwards brought to the nearest shore, or a flat board of ice. It is, generally, heavier than an Ox; and the fishers begin with taking off the skin. They then, with a hatchet, separate the two tusks from
the

the head ; or, to preserve them from injury, cut off the head, and boil it in a cauldron. The blubber is afterwards cut into long slices, and carried to the ship. A middle-sized tooth weighs three pounds ; and an ordinary Walrus furnishes half a tun of oil, which is nearly as much esteemed as that of the Whale. It is equally difficult to follow the Walrus as the Whale, and the harpoon is often darted in vain ; because the Whale is more easily pierced, and the harpoon does not slip so readily. The Walrus is often struck three times, with a strong sharp spear, before it's hard thick skin is penetrated. It is necessary, therefore, to strike in a place where the skin is well stretched : for this reason, the fishers aim at the eyes of the animal, which obliges it to turn it's head, and stretch the skin of the throat or breast ; and then the blow is given in this place, and the spear quickly retracted, to prevent the creature from seizing it with it's teeth, and wounding it's assailant, either with it's teeth, or even with the spear, as has been sometimes known to happen. The attack on a small board of ice never lasts long ; because the Walruses, whether wounded or not, throw themselves quickly
into

into the water : and, therefore, attacking them on land, where they are killed with lances, is always preferred. When wounded, they become furious, striking from one side to the other with their teeth. They break the weapons, or force them out of the hands of the assailants; and, at last, burning with rage, place their heads between their paws or fins, and precipitate themselves into the sea. Where they happen to be very numerous, they grow so daring that, in order to secure one another, they surround the boats, and endeavour to upset them by striking or piercing the planks with their teeth.

Pennant says that, “ if wounded in the water, they attempt to sink the boat; either by rising under it, or by striking their great teeth into the sides. They roar very loudly, and will follow the boat till it is out of sight. Numbers of them are often seen sleeping on an island of ice; if awakened, they fling themselves with great impetuosity into the sea; at which time it is dangerous to approach the ice, lest they should tumble into the boat and upset it. They do not go on land,

land, till the coast is clear of ice. At particular times, they land in amazing numbers. The moment the first gets on shore, so as to lie dry, it will not stir till another comes and forces it forward, by beating it with it's great teeth: this is served in the same manner by the next; and so, in succession, till the whole are landed."

The females bring forth, in winter, one young at a time, about the size of a Hog of a year old. They bring forth and suckle their young, either at land or on boards of ice.

Buffon says, that "the Walrus probably lives on prey, like the Seal; and particularly, on Herrings and small fishes: for," concludes he, "it eats none on land, which obliges it to return to the sea in quest of food." It is said to dig shells out of the sand with it's great teeth: which, also, assist it to drag, as with hooks, it's unwieldy body, up rocks or pieces of ice; as well as successfully to encounter one of it's chief enemies, the White or Polar Bear. The Russians have long been accustomed to make traces for carriages of the skin; which has also, of late, been employed in France for the same purpose.





HUDSON'S BAY TURN-STONE.

Published, Feb 27. 1800. by Harrison, (No. 8. C. W. 78. The West-)

TURN-STONE.

PERHAPS, in strictness, this bird should be denominated the Hudson's Bay Turn-Stone. Edwards, indeed, calls it the Turn-Stone from Hudson's Bay; and tells us, that it was brought from thence by Mr. Isham. It is the *Tringa Interpres*, of Linnæus; the *Arenaria*, of Brisson; the *Morinellus Marinus*, of Willughby and Ray; the Hebridal Sandpiper, of Lightfoot: the Hebridal Turn-Stone, of Pennant; the Turn-Stone, or Sea Dotterel, of Latham; and the Turn-Stone, of Edwards, Catesby, and Buffon.

“ We adopt,” says the latter, “ the name given by Catesby; because it indicates the singular habit which this bird has of turning over the stones at the water's edge, to discover the worms and insects that lurk beneath, whereas all the other shore-birds content themselves with searching in the sand or mud. ‘ Being at sea,’ says Catesby, ‘ forty leagues from Florida, in the latitude of thirty-one degrees, a bird flew on our ship, and was caught. It was very alert in turning the stones that lay
beside

beside it: in doing so, 'it used only it's upper mandible, and was able to turn over very nimbly stones of three pounds weight.' This action," remarks Buffon, "implies singular force and dexterity in a bird which is hardly so large as the Dusky Sandpiper. It has a bill of a harder and more horny substance than the other small shore-birds, and it forms a small family amid that numerous tribe. The bill is thick at the root, and gradually tapers to a point: the upper part is somewhat compressed, and appears to rise with a slight curve. It is black, and an inch long. The feet, which have no membranes, are pretty short, and of an orange-colour. The plumage of the Turn-Stone resembles that of the Ringed Plover, in the white and black which intersect it, but without tracing distinctly a collar, and in the mixture of rufous on the back. This similarity in it's colours has probably misled Brown, Willughby, and Ray, who have given it the appellation *Morinellus*, or *Dotterel*, though it is of a kind entirely distinct from the Plovers, being furnished with a fourth toe, and a differently shaped bill. The species of the Turn-Stone is common to both Continents.

It is known on the West Coast of England, where these birds appear, generally, in small companies of three or four. They are equally known on the Coast of Norfolk, and in some of the Islands of Gothland: and we have reason to believe, that the Turn-Stone is the same bird which, on the shores of Piccardy, is called the Bune. We received one from the Cape of Good Hope; which was of the same size, and except some slight differences of the same colour, with that of Europe. Catesby saw these birds near the Coasts of Florida; and we cannot divine why Brisson reckons the American Turn-Stone different from the European. We received one, also, from Cayenne, which was only somewhat larger; and Edwards mentions another sent from Hudson's Bay. Thus this species, though it contains few individuals, has spread, like many other aquatic birds, from North to South in both Continents, following the sea shore, which yields it subsistence. The Grey Turn-Stone of Cayenne," concludes Buffon, "appears to be a variety of this species; and to which," says he, "we should refer the two birds represented in the Planches Enluminées,

nées, under the appellation of Couloire-Chaud de Cayenne, and Couloire-Chaud Gris de Cayenne; for we can perceive no essential difference. We should even regard them as the Females of the first species, of which the Male would have stronger colours; but we suspend our judgment; because Willughby assures us, that he could discern no difference between the plumage of the Male and Female of the Turn-Stones which he described."

To this general account by Buffon, we shall add the particular description of Edwards's figure, which we have copied.—"It's bill is straight, and sharp-pointed; arched rather on the under side than the upper, the better to enable it to turn stones and clods from it, in order to feed on worms and insects that lie under them on the sea-shores. The bill is black; except the base of the lower mandible, which is flesh-coloured. The head is white, pied with black in the following manner—A black line, or bar, passes over the forehead, from eye to eye; and, proceeding to the fore parts of the eyes, forms a pretty large black spot under each eye: which spots are
joined

joined by lines to the angles of the mouth. Other black lines proceed from these spots down the sides of the throat, and join there to a black collar, which encompasses the neck behind, and covers the breast pretty deep before, and passes on the sides under the shoulders or joints of the wings. There are, also, some longish black spots, on the crown and hinder-part of the head, tending downwards. The lower part of the neck, beneath the black collar, is white. The back is covered with orange-coloured feathers; which are black or dusky in their middles, so as to make an agreeable mixture of black and orange. The lower part of the back is white; below which is a half-moon-like plat of black feathers: beyond these, the covert-feathers on the upper side of the tail are white. The tail is black, but all the feathers of it are tipped with white. The first, or outermost, of the prime quills, are black, with white shafts; the next following are black, with white tips; the succeeding are almost white. Those that fall over the back, or rump, are orange and black, like the back, transversely marked with the black. The first row of covert-feathers change their colours,
according

according to the quills they cover, being of the same colour with the quills: the lesser covert-feathers of the wings are of a light brownish ash-colour, with some white intermixed on the verge that falls on the black part of the breast. Between the back and wing is placed a longish plat of white-feathers. The covert-feathers within-side of the wings are white. The belly, sides, thighs, and covert-feathers under the tail, are white. The legs, and feet, are of a bright orange-colour; the claws are black. The legs are bare of feathers a little above the knees. Mr. Catesby has described one of this species from the Coast of Florida. The Turn-Stone is also found on the Western Coasts of England. See it's description in Willughby. But, as Willughby's and Catesby's differ from each other, and mine widely from them both, I believe them to be three distinct species. The above described, at least, from it's great difference, I must pronounce a non-descript. It agrees very nearly in size, shape of body, and parts, with the Turn-Stone found with us, but differs very greatly in colour."





PEACOCK BUTTERFLY.

Published May 27-80 by Harrison, Glaser & Co. No. 78, Fleet Street.

PEACOCK BUTTERFLY.

FEW Butterflies are more common in England, than the Peacock : a name which it obviously bears, on account of the resemblance which exists between the ocelated spots on the wings of this beautiful insect, and those which adorn the tail of the Peacock.

This Butterfly, which is the *Iö* of Linnæus, feeds on Nettles while in the Caterpillar state ; and usually changes into the Chrysalis, about the 7th of June. The fly is produced by the latter end of the month ; commonly, on the 28th.

The expansion of the wings, from tip to tip, is three inches. They are angulated ; indented ; and of a dark yellowish red brown colour on the upper side : the eye-like spots on each wing being chiefly of a blueish hue. The underside is purplish.

The Peacock Butterfly, while in the winged state,

PEACOCK BUTTERFLY.

state, frequents lanes and hedge-rows. It is common all the summer; and may frequently be seen settling on the ground, where it opens and closes it's wings perpendicularly over it's back, which gives it a very pleasing appearance.

The Male and Female are exactly alike; but the former, as is usual with insects, is the smallest.

The Caterpillar is black, dotted with white.





SAILING SQUIRREL.

Published March, 6. 1850. by Harrison & Co. S. C. N. & S. F. & Co. N. Y.

SAILING SQUIRREL.

PENNANT seems to have named this animal the Sailing Squirrel, to distinguish it from the Greater Flying Squirrel of the Philosophical Transactions, vol. lxii. which he, however, denominates the Severn River Flying Squirrel.

The Sailing Squirrel is the *Sciurus Sagitta*, of Linnæus; the *Sciurus Maximus Volans*, or *Felis Volans*, of Brisson; the *Sciurus Petaurista*, of Pallas; the Taguan, or Great Flying Squirrel, of Buffon; the Great Flying Squirrel, of Vosmaër; and the Flying Hare, Flying Civet, Flying Cat, and Indian Flying Squirrel, of various other writers.

“ This animal,” says Pennant, “ has a small rounded head; a cloven upper lip; small blunt ears; two small warts at the outer corner of each eye, with hairs growing out of them; and a short neck. It has four toes on the fore feet; and, instead of a thumb, a slender bone, two inches and a half long, lodged under the lateral membrane, serving to stretch it out: from thence to the hind legs extends the membrane,

brane, which is broad, and a continuation of the skin of the sides and belly. The membrane extends along the fore-legs, and stretches out near the joint in a winged form. There are five toes on the hind feet; and, on all the toes, there are sharp, compressed, bent claws. The tail is covered with long hairs disposed horizontally. The colour of the head, body, and tail, is a bright bay; in some parts, inclining to orange. The breast, and belly, are of a yellowish white. The length, from nose to tail, is eighteen inches; the tail, fifteen inches. It inhabits Java, and other Indian Islands; leaps from tree to tree, as if it flew; and will catch hold of the boughs with it's tail. These animals differ in size: that described by Linnæus was only the size of our Squirrel; while that which was killed by Sir Edward Michelbourne, in one of the Indian Isles, is said to have been larger than a Hare."

Buffon says, that the East India Taguan, or Great Flying Squirrel, sent from Machian to the Prince of Condé, and preserved in the Cabinet at Chantilly, was twenty-three inches long, from the point of the nose to the extremity

mity of the body. These animals are found not only at Machian, but in the Philippine Islands; and, probably, in many other parts of India. The one just mentioned was taken on the Malabar Coast. It's size is gigantic, when compared with the Flying Squirrels of Russia and America; for the latter exceed not four and a half or five inches in length. Nevertheless, the Taguan, or Great Flying Squirrel, resembles the other species in figure; and in the prolongation of the skin, which is perfectly similar: but, as the difference of size is so remarkable, it ought to be considered as a distinct species.

The following passage in the tenth volume of the *Histoire Generale des Voyages*, Buffon tells us, induced him to call this animal the Taguan—"In the Philippine Islands, there is a species of Flying Cat, of the size of a Hare, and of the colour of a Fox, which the natives call Taguan. It has wings like a Bat, but covered with hair, which it makes use of in leaping from one tree to another, at the distance of thirty palms."

According to Buffon, "the Taguan, or Great
Flying

Flying Squirrel, differs from the Small—1. In size, being twenty-three inches long—2. In the length of the tail, which is twenty-one inches: besides, the tail is not flat, like that of the common kind; but round, like that of the Cat, and covered with long blackish brown hair—3. The eyes and ears of both species are similarly situated, and the black whiskers are proportionably the same; but the head of the large kind is smaller in proportion to the size of it's body—4. The face is entirely black; the sides of the head, and the cheeks, are mixed with black and white hairs; on the top of the nose, and round the eyes, the hair is a mixture of black, white, and red; behind the ears, there are dark long brown hairs, which cover the sides of the neck, and are not to be found in the common kind; the top of the head, and of the whole body as far as the tail, is sprinkled with black and white hairs, where the black predominates, because the white hairs are black at the roots, and become white near their extremities only: the under part of the body is of a dirty white colour, which extends below the belly—5. The prolongation of the skin is covered above with dark brown hair, and below with yellowish ash-

ash-coloured hair; the legs are of a reddish black colour; and the upper part of the tail is brown: this brown shade grows gradually deeper, till it becomes black at the extremity of the tail—6. The feet of the Great Flying Squirrel have the same number of toes as in the common kind; but those of the former are covered with black and those of the latter with white hair: the claws are thin, and hooked, like those of a Cat; from which resemblance, and that of the tail, the animal has received the name of the Flying Cat. The large claw of the fore-feet is five lines and a half long, and the longest of the hind-feet only five lines.”

Buffon adds, from Vosmaër, the following description of the Great Flying Squirrel—

“ Valentine,” observes Vosmaër, “ first mentioned these animals; and says, that they are found in the Island of Gilolo, where they go by the name of Flying Civets. He remarks, that they have long tails like those of the Monkeys; that, when at rest, their wings are not seen; that they are wild, and timid; that their head is reddish, with a mixture of grey; that their wings, or rather membranes, are covered
on

on both sides with hair ; that their bite is so strong, that they easily escape from a wooden cage in a single night ; that, by some people, they are called Flying Monkeys ; that they are also found in the Island of Ternate, where they were first mistaken for Squirrels, only that the head was thinner and larger, there was grey hair above the muzzle, and a black line running the whole length of the back ; that the extensible skin, which adheres to their bodies, is garnished with hair as white on the under side as that of the belly ; and that, when they leap from tree to tree, they extend their membranes, and have then the appearance of being flat. I have seen two females ; the one in the Leyden Cabinet, the other in that of M. Heeteren at the Hague. The colour of the body was a light chesnut, deeper on the back ; and the end of the tail was blackish. The difference of the sex is distinguishable by six small paps, placed at equal distances, in two rows, from the breast to the belly. I have also seen two males in the Prince of Orange's Cabinet. The length of the body, in Rhenish measure, was one foot five inches, and that of the tail one foot eight. The head is more pointed than
that

that of the Squirrel. The ears are small, pointed, and covered on the outside with short, fine, clear brown hair. Above the eyes, there are two long brownish yellow hairs; but there are none on the eye-lids. On each side of the muzzle, there are long, black, rigid whiskers. The nose is naked; the teeth, like those of the Squirrels, are two above and two below, of a deep yellow colour, and very long. The grinders are at the bottom of the muzzle. Both fore and hind-feet, especially the latter, are concealed by the membrane, which covers them nearly as far as the paws. The fore-feet are divided into four black toes; the two middlemost, and particularly the third, being much longer than the other two. The hind-feet are also black, and divided into five toes; four of which are of equal length, but the fifth, or innermost, is much shorter, and has the appearance of a simple appendage. The claws are large, sharp, black behind, white below, and broad at the origin. The articulations of the toes are similar to those of the Squirrels. The skin, or membrane, is thinnest in the middle; where it is about four inches broad on each side, and exceeds not the thickness of fine

Indian

Indian paper. In other parts, it is also very thin, of a clear texture, and garnished with small chesnut hairs. Near the fore and hind-feet, it becomes thicker; and rises in the form of a bag, widest at the thighs, and growing gradually narrower towards the paws. This part is closely covered with brown and black hairs. On the fore-paws it appears loose, hangs down like a rag, and is covered with thick hair. The external edges of this skin are bordered with a thick selvage of black and grey hairs. The upper part of the head, the back, and the origin of the tail, are covered with pretty long thick hairs; black in the under part, and mostly of a greyish white colour at the summits. The hairs of the tail are black; more grey near the body; and so disposed, as to make the tail appear round. The cheeks are of a greyish brown colour; and the throat, breast, and belly, are of a clear whitish grey. On the under side of the membrane, there are also grey hairs, but they are very thinly scattered."

It is easy to perceive, in these different descriptions, that the Sailing Squirrels are by no means uniformly alike.





RED-BREASTED BLACKBIRD.

Published March 6-800, by H. V. Brown & Co. No. 78 Fleet Street.

RED-BREASTED BLACKBIRD.

THOUGH, with the beautiful figure of this bird, we have retained the appellation which it originally received from Edwards, it is evidently a Tanagre, and not a Blackbird.

“ In the warm climates of America,” says Buffon, “ is found a very numerous genus of birds, some of which are called Tangaras at Brasil, and nomenclators have adopted this name for all the species included. These birds have been supposed, by most travellers, to be a kind of Sparrows : in fact, they differ from the European Sparrows only by their colours ; and by a minute character, that the upper mandible is scalloped on both sides near the point. They closely resemble the Sparrows in their instinctive habits : they fly low, and by jerks ; their notes are for the most part harsh ; they may be also reckoned granivorous, for they live on very small fruits ; they are social with each other, and are so familiar, like the Sparrows, as to visit the dwellings. They settle in dry grounds, and never in marshes ;
and

and sometimes, though rarely, lay three eggs, their usual number being only two. The Sparrows of Cayenne have seldom more eggs, while those of Europe lay five or six : and this difference is perceived, in general, between birds of hot and those of temperate climates. The smallness of the hatch is compensated by it's frequent repetition, love being cherished and maintained by the continual and uniform warmth."

Buffon describes thirty species of Tanagres, exclusive of varieties ; and observes, that they are all natives of Guiana, and other countries of America, and not of Africa or India. Edwards's Red-Breasted Blackbird, is either the same bird as Buffon's Red-Breasted Tanagre, or a variety only of that species. It is the *Tanagra Jacapa*, of Linnæus ; the *Lanius Corbo*, of Pallas ; and the *Cardinalis Purpurea*, of Brisson. It's Mexican name is Chichiltotl.

" The French settlers in Cayenne," says Buffon, " have given this bird the name of *Bec D'Argent*, or Silver Bill ; which expresses a remarkable specific character, viz. that the base of the lower mandible extends under the eyes,

eyes, and forms on each side a thick plate, which looks, when the bird is alive, like the brightest silver; but this lustre tarnishes after death. It is imperfectly represented in the Planches Enluminées. Edwards has given an excellent figure of this bird, under the name of the Red-Breasted Blackbird: he is deceived, indeed, with regard to the genus, but he has hit the discriminating features. The total length is six inches and a half; and that of the bill, which is black on the upper part, is nine lines. The head, throat, and breast, are purple; and the rest of the body is black, with some purple tints. The iris is brown. The Female differs from the Male, not only in the colour of the bill, but in that of the plumage. The upper part of the body is brown, with some shades of obscure purple, and the under part reddish: the tail, and wings, are brown. Another discriminating character of the Male, is a sort of half-collar round the occiput, formed by long purple bristles which project nearly three lines beyond the feathers. We are indebted to Sonini for this remark; and, also, for our acquaintance with this and all the other Tanagres of Guiana. This bird is more numerous

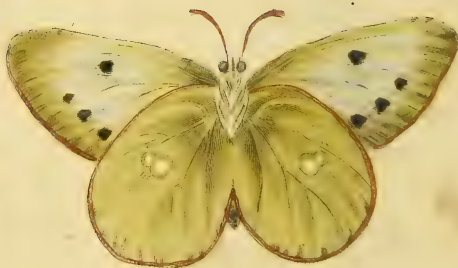
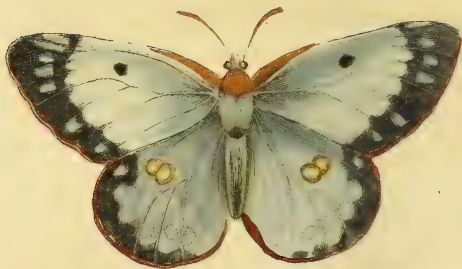
merous than any of the Tanagres in the Island of Cayenne, and in Guiana ; and it probably occurs in many other warm countries of America, for Fernandes gives the same account of a Mexican bird that frequents the vicinity of the mountains of Tepuzcullula. It feeds on small fruits ; and, also, on the large pulpy produce of the Bananas, &c. when they are ripe : but it eats no insects. It haunts the clearest spots, does not shun the neighbourhood of dwellings, and even visits the gardens. However, the Red-Breasted Tanagres are also very common in desert tracts, and even in the glades of the forests : for, in spots where the trees are levelled by the hurricanes, and where the sun darts his burning rays, there are generally some of these birds ; though always in pairs, and never in flocks. Their nest, which is cylindrical, and somewhat curved, they fasten horizontally between the branches, the entrance being below ; so that the rain, from whatever direction it may beat, cannot penetrate. It is six inches long, and four inches and a half in diameter. It is constructed with straws, and the dry leaves of the Indian Flowering Reed ; and the bottom is well lined with broader portions

tions of the same leaves. It is fixed, generally, in the loftiest trees. The Female lays two elliptical eggs; which are white, and covered at the thick end with small spots of light red, which melts away as it approaches the other end. Some nomenclators," adds Buffon, "have given this bird the name of Cardinal, but improperly; others have supposed, that there is an obvious variety in this species. In Mauduit's Cabinet, we saw a bird, the plumage of which was rose-colour variegated with grey. I am rather inclined to think, that this difference is occasioned by moulting."

The description given by Edwards is as follows—"This bird," says he, "is drawn from a dried specimen brought from Surinam. It is most extraordinary for the structure of it's bill, the lower mandible of which reaches very far into the sides of the head, and is broader and thicker than the base of the upper mandible. The bill is pretty thick, and large, in proportion to the bird: and of a black or dusky colour; except the broad bases of the lower mandible, which are of a blueish ash-colour. The nostrils are placed at the base of the upper mandible, joining

joining to the feathers of the forehead. The whole bird is covered with dusky black feathers, without any gloss : except on the fore-part of the head, the throat, and the beginning of the breast ; where the feathers are fringed with a fine red-wine or crimson colour, which outwardly appears wholly red, but diminishes gradually on the sides of the breast, and on the belly, till it is lost in the black. The insides of the wings are also black. The tail is of a middling length ; and is composed of twelve feathers, the middlemost a little longer than the outer ones on each side. The legs and feet are of the common structure, and of a blackish colour. I am at a loss to class this bird, not knowing any genus of birds agreeing with it in the shape of it's beak. I believe, it has not before been figured or described ; but there is something like it described in Marcgrave's History of Brasil. See the Jacapu. He gives it the bigness of a Lark : and says, it is all over of a shining black ; yet, under the throat, some spots of a vermilion colour are mingled with the black ; the bill, which is black and a little crooked, is half an inch long. Willughby has collected it into his Ornithology."





PALE CLOUDED YELLOW BUTTERFLY.

Published March 6 1866, by Harris and Lowell, C.N. 78 Fleet Street.

PALE CLOUDED YELLOW BUTTERFLY.

IT is singular, that this Butterfly, though known to be a native of England, where it is occasionally found, has escaped the notice of Linnæus; in whose system, the Clouded Yellow, of which the Pale Clouded Yellow seems to us merely a variety, is the Hyale, Danaï. Some naturalists call this last the Saffron Butterfly.

Neither the Caterpillar, nor Chrysalis, of either of these Butterflies, is known to any of our aurelians; and very few, indeed, of the most diligent collectors, have ever caught the Pale Clouded Yellow. The Clouded Yellow, though scarce, is by no means so rare.

They are about the same size; the wings of each expanding two inches and a quarter: and their general form, as well as the shapes of the particular spots and markings, are extremely similar. But the principal colour has the distinction denoted by their names: the Clouded Yellow

low being of a yellow orange colour, bordered with black clouds; and the Pale Clouded Yellow being of a pale straw, or brimstone yellow, likewise bordered with black or dusky clouds.

Both are said to haunt meadows, and fields of clover, and to fly early in August. Moses Harris informs us, that the Clouded Yellow appears in the winged state on the 7th of August, and the Pale Clouded Yellow about the 9th of the same month.

On account of the difference between the upper and under sides of these Butterflies, we have, in our annexed print, figured both sides of the Pale Clouded Yellow.





LESSER OTTER.

Published March. 13. 1800. by Harrison, Dove, & Co. No. 78. Fleet Street.

LESSER OTTER.

THE name of the Lesser Otter, is that which has been given to this animal by Pennant: Dr. Shaw calls it, the Smaller Otter. It is the *Mustela Lutreola*, of Linnæus; the *Nocrza*, of Gesner; the *Norka*, of Schreber; and the *Vivella Lutreola*, of Pallas.

The Lesser Otter has roundish ears; a white chin and throat; and, sometimes, the head is hoary, but at others it is tawny. The body is tawny and dusky; the short hairs being yellowish, the long hairs black. The feet are broad, webbed, and covered with hair. The tail is dusky, and ends in a point. It has the form of the Common Otter, but is only about one-third of it's length.

This animal, which inhabits Poland, and the North of Europe, is found on the banks of all the rivers in the country North of the Yaik. None, according to Pennant, are seen beyond the Lake Baikal, or in the North-East parts of Siberia. It lives on fish, frogs, and
water

water insects. It's fur, which is esteemed next in beauty to that of the Sable, is very valuable. In Bashkiria, these small Otters are caught with Dogs and in traps. They are said to be excessively foetid.

“ The Mink of North America,” says Pennant, “ is the same animal with this. The late worthy Mr. Peter Collinson, by letter, dated June 14, 1764, favoured me with the following account; which he received from Mr. John Bartram, of Pennsylvania— ‘ The Mink,’ says he, ‘ frequents the water like the Otter; and very much resembles it in shape and colour, but is less. It will abide longer under water than the Musk Quash, Musk Rat, or Little Beaver; yet will leave it's watery haunts, to come and rob our Hen-roosts: it bites off their heads, and sucks their blood. When vexed, it has a strong, loathsome smell; so may be called, the Water Pole-Cat. It's length, from nose to tail, is twenty inches; the tail is four. It is of a fine shining dark brown colour.’

“ From the conformity,” adds Pennant,
 “ between

“ between the names this animal goes by, in America and in Sweden—Mink, and Mænk—it seems as if some Swedish colonist, who had seen it in his own country, first bestowed the name it now goes by, a little changed from the original. The skins are often brought over to England.”

La Hontan seems to mean the same animal as our Lesser Otter, by his Foutereaux, an amphibious sort of little Pole-Cats; which agrees with the idea expressed by Bartram. Lawson, also, in his History of Carolina, gives some account of the Lesser Otter. “ It is,” he says, “ a great enemy to the Tortoise; whose eggs it scrapes out of the sand, and devours. It eats fresh-water Muscles; the shells of which are found in great abundance at the mouth of their holes, high up the rivers in the banks of which they live. They may be made domestic, and are great destroyers of Rats and Mice.”

Buffon makes no mention of our Lesser Otter; which, it should seem, has either escaped his notice, or been considered as a variety

variety of the Common Otter, and not a different species. This, indeed, seems to have also been done by Ray; who says, that "Otters are to be met with in most parts of the world; and rather differ in size and colour from each other, than in habitudes or conformation." Buffon, however, in his Supplement, figures and describes, under the name of the Small Fresh-Water Otter of Cayenne, an animal of very near affinity, if not of the same species, with the Lesser Otter. We incline to consider it as merely a local variety; and are of opinion that, if an idea of our Lesser Otter had at the moment suggested itself to Buffon, the evident similitude would not have escaped his observation. As he has given an excellent figure of this Small Otter of Cayenne, we shall hereafter adopt it, together with the description by which it is accompanied.

RED-BREASTED PARROQUET.

EDWARDS appears to have first figured and described this fine bird, and he has represented it in a very striking and beautiful attitude.

The Red-Breasted Parroquet, is the name which was originally given to it by Edwards ; and we have, as usual, adopted the appellation with the figure. It is the *Psittacus Hæmatodus*, of Linnæus ; the *Psittacus Amboinensis Varia*, of Brisson ; the Blue-Faced Parroquet, of Buffon ; and the Red-Breasted Parrot, of Latham.

This bird is described by Edwards with his customary precision.

“ The bill,” says this celebrated ornithologist, “ is of a yellowish white ; with a very narrow skin over the upper part, in which the nostrils are placed : the upper mandible is moderately hooked, and it’s edges on the sides are waved. The feathers all round the bill are blue, and extend a little way over the crown. The sides of the head where the eyes are placed,

tion, and re-translation, of part of Edwards's description; which states, with his accustomed accuracy, that "round the hinder part of the neck, it has a yellow ring."



GREAT LONG-LEGGED SPIDER.

Published March 13, 1800, by Harrison, Olney & Co. 1178 New Street. —

GREAT LONG-LEGGED SPIDER.

THE curious Spider which we have here figured exactly the size of nature, was caught at Mr. Morley's, Number 91, Drury Lane, on the 29th of August 1798. This gentleman, being a subscriber to our work, very obligingly furnished us with the original; from which the present most accurate representation has been produced.

It was caught, late in the evening, in Mr. Morley's kitchen, which is in the upper part of the house; and was, at first, from the swiftness of it's motion, and in the imperfect light where it appeared, supposed to be a Mouse.

The body, however, is of no extraordinary magnitude; being only five-eighths of an inch long, and two-eighths broad: but the eight legs, particularly the two in front, are of prodigious length. The entire insect, from point to point of the hind and fore legs, is full five inches and a half; of which, the fore-legs are each three inches, and the hind-legs two and a quarter.

The

The whole forming, as was ingeniously remarked by Mr. Morley, an irregular circle of sixteen inches in circumference.

To this extraordinary English insect we have simply given the appellation of the Great Long-Legged Spider.

Though, in catching this Spider, the body was too much crushed to admit of very minute and decided observation, we incline to consider it as of at least near affinity to the Carter, or Long-Legged Spider. We have not, however, the smallest knowledge of any English Spider which approaches in length of limb the present object, though in bulk of body it is often considerably surpassed.

The following description of the Carter, or Long-Legged Spider, compared with our figure, will give the reader some idea of the supposed similitude.

“ The Carter, or Long-Legged Spider,” says Dr. Brookes, “ has legs of a prodigious length, and there is no distinction of the back
and

and belly part ; for the whole body appears to be nearly round, and marked with ten spots about the edges. The feelers are small at the root, and become gradually thick to the ends. There are two peculiarities belonging to this Spider, which may be discovered by a microscope. One is, the curious contrivance of the eyes, which are only two, and placed on the top of a small pillar or hillock, rising out of the middle on the top of it's back, or rather the crown of it's head ; for they are placed on the very top of this pillar, back to back, with transparent pupils looking towards each side, but somewhat more forwards than backwards. They have a smooth and protuberant horny coat ; and, in the midst of it, the very black pupil is seated, being surrounded with a sort of a grey iris, and the pillar, or head and neck, seems to be covered with a crusty shell. These eyes do not appear to have knobs, or pearls, like those of other insects. The other peculiarity is the prodigious length of it's legs, in proportion to it's body ; which are jointed exactly like those of a Crab, and terminated by a small case, or shell, fastened to the body in a very wonderful manner, and which include a very strong

strong large muscle, whereby this little animal is not only enabled to suspend it's body upon these eight legs, but to move very swiftly over the tops of grass and leaves. The mouth is like that of a Crab, the shell is speckled with a sort of feathers or hairs, and the legs also are hairy; in short, it has some resemblance to a Crab in most particulars, except the length of it's legs."

Much of the above description certainly agrees with what is seen in our Great Long-Legged Spider: which, perhaps, after all, may only be a gigantic individual of the Carter; or, at most, a large variety of that species.

From the circumstance of it's being found active in the night, we felt somewhat inclined to call it a Nocturnal Spider; and thus to have accounted, at the same time, in some degree, for it's rarity: but a little reflection convinced us, that this might be presuming too much; since accident would occasionally disturb and discover an insect of this extraordinary size, if it were by any means common in our houses. As, therefore, we know nothing decisive respecting

pecting it's habits, we have thought proper to denominate it, simply, from what is certain and obvious, the Great Long-Legged Spider; and readily leave, to future investigators, the honour of fixing, should it be found necessary, a more permanent and classical name.





HUNTING LEOPARD.

Published March 20-1800, by Harrison, Duce, & Co. N. 78, Fleet Street.

HUNTING LEOPARD.

TO us it appears, that this animal is the *Felis Jubata*, of Linnæus, Schreber, and Brisson; the *Guepard*, of Buffon; and the *Hunting Leopard*, of Pennant. But we do not think, with Dr. Shaw, that it is, at the same time, Buffon's *Jaguar*, or *Leopard*; which is merely the appellation given, by Buffon, to a drawing that he had received from the late Mr. Collinson, "without either name or history:" nor do we apprehend, that even the animal in the Leverian Museum is, in truth, as Dr. Shaw has described it in his recent publication, a *Hunting Leopard*, or Buffon's *Guepard*.

With respect to Buffon's *Jaguar* or *Leopard*, as he denominates Mr. Collinson's drawing, all that he says on the subject is as follows—"We here," says he—to accompany the print which Dr. Shaw has copied as the *Hunting Leopard*—"give a figure of an animal, which belongs to the species of the *Leopard* or *Jaguar*." Not knowing which;

or,

or, in fact, if it were either; Buffon calls it, "the Leopard or Jaguar." He adds—"The drawing was sent to us by the deceased Mr. Collinson, without either name or history. As we are ignorant, whether it be a native of the Old or New Continent, and as it differs from the Ounce and Leopard by the form of it's spots, and still more from the Jaguar and Ocelot, we could not determine to which of these animals it may be referred. It appears, however, to have a greater relation to the Jaguar, than to the Leopard."

That the reader may form an adequate judgment, we shall add, to this short account of what Buffon has called the Jaguar or Leopard, his entire description of the Guepard.

In his history of the Margray, or Cayenne Cat, Buffon says—"There is still another animal of this genus, which the furriers call Guepard. We have seen several skins of it, which resembled those of the Lynx in the length of the hair: but, as the ears are not terminated by pencils, the Guepard is not a Lynx. Neither is it a Panther, or a Leopard;
for

for it's hair is not short, and it has a mane of four or five inches long on it's neck and between it's shoulders. The hair on it's belly is likewise three or four inches in length, and it's tail is proportionably shorter than that of the Panther, Leopard, or Ounce. It is nearly of the size of this last animal, being only about three feet and a half long. It's fur, which is of a very pale yellow colour, is speckled, like that of the Leopard, with black spots; but they are smaller and nearer each other, being only three or four lines in diameter. I imagined, that this animal was the same with that mentioned by Kolben, under the name of the Tiger Wolf, the description of which is subjoined.

“ ‘ He is the size of a common Dog, and sometimes larger. His head is as big as that of a Bull-Dog. His chaps, as well as his muzzle and eyes, are large, and his teeth are very sharp. His hair is curled, like that of a Water-Dog; and spotted, like that of a Tiger. His paws are large; and armed with great claws, which he retracts at pleasure, like the Cats. His tail is short. The Lion, Tiger,

ger, and Leopard, are his mortal enemies. They pursue him even to his den, dart upon him, and tear him in pieces.' Note," remarks Buffon, "The animal which this author calls the Tiger, is the Leopard; and, what he calls the Leopard, is the Panther.

"It is," adds Buffon, "common in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope. During the day, it remains in the clefts of rocks, or in holes which it digs in the earth; and, in the night, it goes in quest of prey. But, when it hunts, it makes a howling noise, which alarms both men and animals; so that it is easy either to avoid or to kill it. In short, the word Guepard seems to be derived from Léopard, the mode in which the Germans and Dutch spell Leopard. We have also remarked, in this species, varieties both in the ground colour and in that of the spots. But all the Guepards have the common characters of long hair on the belly, and a mane on the neck."

Having given this description of Buffon's Guepard, we shall next present the compleat
account

account of Dr. Shaw's Hunting Leopard, with which he accompanies Buffon's figure of the Jaguar, or Leopard: and of which, it is singular enough, that Buffon says, "it differs from the Leopard by the form of it's spots, and still more from the Jaguar; yet adds, that "it appears, however, to have a greater relation to the Jaguar, than to the Leopard." He undoubtedly means, in other respects; but he ought to have named them.

"The Hunting Leopard," says Dr. Shaw—after giving as synonymes, the *Felis Jubata*, of Linnæus; the Jaguar or Leopard, and the Guepard of Buffon; the *Felis Jubata*, of Schreber; and the Hunting Leopard, of Pennant—"is about the size of a large Greyhound, and of a long make, with narrow chest, and long legs. It is a native of India, where it is said to be tamed, and used for the chase of Antelopes and other animals; being carried into the field chained and hooded, and, at the proper time, is loosed, when it is said to steal along the ground at first, concealing itself, till it gains a proper advantage, and then to dart on the animal it pursues, with several repeated springs. If it happens to miss it's prey,

prey, it returns to the call of it's master. The specimen of this animal in the Leverian Museum is of a pale fulvous yellow, with the cheeks, neck, and breast, white: the body whitish beneath; with few obscure dusky spots. All the upper parts are very thickly spotted with small and perfectly round spots, with still smaller ones intermixed: the spots are largest on the outside of the thighs, where the smaller intermixed ones are scarce larger than peas, or proportionally less than on the other parts: the nose is black: from each eye is a blackish line, running down to the corners of the mouth: the tail is spotted like the body, but towards the tip are two or three obscure bands; and the tip itself is blackish: the insides of the legs are thickly spotted. There seems to be no distinct appearance of a mane in this specimen; neither is there the slightest appearance of it in Buffon's plate, which is here represented; but it should be observed, that the spots in this figure seem much less accurately rounded than those in the Leverian specimen, as well as less numerous in proportion. In Mr. Schreber's figure of this animal, the mane seems extremely conspicuous."

Pennant,

Pennant, who seems to have first named the present object of our enquiry the Hunting Leopard, and to have copied Schreber's figure, which we have also adopted, gives as synonymes, the Leopard, of Boullaye le Gouz; the *Felis Jubata*, of Schreber; the Guepard of Buffon; and, also—which seems to have misled Dr. Shaw—the Jaguar or Leopard of Buffon, as well as the animal in the Leverian Museum.

Pennant, however, has erred chiefly in his synonymes; his description we shall lay wholly before our readers.

“It has,” says Pennant, “a small head. The irides are pale orange. The end of the nose is black. From each corner of the mouth, to that of each eye, there is a dusky line. The ears are short, tawny, and marked with a brown bar. The face, chin, and throat, are of a pale yellowish brown. The face is slightly spotted. The body is of a light tawny brown, marked with numbers of small round black spots; not in circles, but each distinct. The spots on the rim and outside of the legs are larger: the insides of the legs are plain.

The

The hair on the top of the neck is longer than the rest: that on the belly is white, and very long. The tail, which is longer than the body, is of a reddish brown colour; marked, above, with large black spots: the hair on the under side is very long. It is the size of a large Greyhound: of a long make; narrow chested; and has very long legs. It inhabits India; where it is tamed, and trained for the chase of Antelopes. It is carried in a small kind of waggon, chained and hoodwinked, till it approaches the herd. When first unchained, it does not immediately make it's attempt; but winds along the ground; stopping and concealing itself, till it gets a proper advantage; then darts on the animal with surprising swiftness. It overtakes them, generally, by the rapidity of it's bounds; but, if it does not succeed in it's first efforts, consisting of five or six amazing leaps, it misses it's prey; for, losing it's breath, and finding itself unequal in speed, it stands still, gives up the pursuit for that time, and readily returns to it's master. This species," concludes Pennant, "which is in India, called Chittah, is used for the taking of Jackals, as well as other animals."

On comparing these several accounts, numerous observations suggest themselves: nor, had we leisure, and felt a necessity for the investigation, should we find it difficult to point out objections, and even incongruities, in all of them. In brief, however, we conceive Buffon's Guepard to be Pennant's Hunting Leopard; notwithstanding the inferior length of the tail, which seems the chief difference. He, however, appears to have been wholly unacquainted with the quality which has obtained this animal its English name of distinction; though he obviously characterizes the species, as constantly having a mane, and long hair on the belly. As neither of these characters by any means exist in Mr. Collinson's figure, copied by Dr. Shaw from Buffon; and, as the animal in the Leverian Museum also wants them; we should be much at a loss to conceive, how Pennant could consider them as the Hunting Leopard, or Guepard, which Buffon himself never suspected—and still more, how Dr. Shaw could not only embrace the same error, but augment it by the introduction of a wrong figure—were we not abundantly convinced, that neither talents nor diligence can at all times

times prevent the occurrence of gross blunders, in any work which pretends to discriminate or describe the infinite varieties of nature. Nor must we, who derive, like these very ingenious and highly respectable naturalists, all our knowledge of the present animal from imperfect sources, arrogate to ourselves any positive certainty. It is remarkable, that Tavernier, Chardin, and other travellers, describe the Ounce, which is called Youzze in Persia, as being trained to hunting, and acting in all respects similar to what is said of our Hunting Leopard. Indeed, Lions, Tigers, Panthers, and Leopards, as well as Ounces, and other ferocious animals, are said to be trained to the chase by the Persians, in great hunting matches. Some of these animals are described to be carried in small carts or waggons; and others, on a truss behind a horseman, with their eyes covered: these different modes of conveyance, as it should seem, being suited to the size of the respective animals. Our Hunting Leopard could never require any vehicle sufficiently large for the idea of a waggon.





GREY-HEADED DUCK.

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GREY-HEADED DUCK.

EDWARDS, who first figured and described this bird, informs us, that it “was brought from Hudson’s Bay by Mr. Isham;” that it “must be accounted among the hitherto unknown, unfigured, and undescribed, birds; and, that “it’s greatest particularity is the uncommon structure of it’s bill.”

It is the *Anas Spectabilis*, of Linnæus; the *Anas Freti Hudsonis*, of Brisson; the King Duck, of Pennant and Latham; and the Grey-Headed Duck of Edwards and Buffon. “We prefer,” says Buffon, “the appellation of Grey-Headed Duck, given by Edwards, to that of Hudson’s Bay Duck, given by Brisson: in the first place, because there are many other Ducks in Hudson’s Bay; and, in the second place, because an epithet founded on a specific character, is always preferable to one drawn from the country.”

“It is,” Edwards observes, “of a large size for the Duck kind, and seems much to exceed the

the common Tame Duck. Some of the principal measures are as follow: the bill, from the point to the angles of the mouth, is two inches; from the point, to the extremity of those broad parts of the ball of the upper mandible that fall on each side of the forehead, is two inches and a quarter; the wing, when it is closed, is eleven inches; the leg below knee, is hardly two inches; and the middle toe is two inches and three quarters long. The bill is of a red colour, black or dusky at it's point. The base of the upper mandible, in it's upper part, extends itself into the forehead, on each side, in the form of a broad flattish Bean. At the root of the upper mandible, the feathers are black, and run into the base of the bill with three angles; one in the middle of the forehead, and one on each side. The eye is also encompassed with black feathers, which end in a point backward. The top and hinder-part of the head is of a light-blueish ash-colour; the sides of the head, beneath the eyes, are of a light green; and there are some black spots, that run in a line from the eye, down the sides of the head, and part the ash-colour from the green. Immediately
joining

joining to the base of the lower mandible, underneath, the feathers are black : which blackness divides like a fork, and passes on each side of the throat ; the throat between them being white. The neck all round, and the breast, are white. The back is of a dark brown or black colour, with a purplish gloss. The greater quills of the wing, and the feathers of the tail, are of a dark brown colour ; the quills in the middle, or those next to the prime-quills, are of a black shining purple, with white tips, which form a white line across the wing ; and the remainder of the quills, next the back, and the first row of covert-feathers above the quills, are also of a dark or black colour, with a purple gloss. The lesser covert-feathers of the wing are brown all round the border which falls on the breast ; but, in the middle of the covert-feathers in each wing there is a plat of white. The covert-feathers within-side of the wing are white, except a few light-brown feathers round the joint or ridge of the wing. The breast gradually loses it's whiteness in the belly, which is wholly black. The covert-feathers of the tail, both above and beneath, are of a
bright

bright shining black ; and, on each side of the tail, it has a remarkable large, round, white spot. The legs and feet are of a dirty red colour. It has four toes on a foot ; three standing forwards and webbed together, and a narrow web on the inside of the inner toe ; the back toe is small, with a fin on it's under side."

Buffon, whose description of this bird, though short, agrees with that of Edwards, remarks that " the Female Collared Duck of the Planches Enlumineés, is much analagous to the Grey-Headed Duck of Edwards: the chief difference," adds he, " is this: that the tints of the back are blacker in the plate of that naturalist, and that the cheek is painted greenish."

The Grey-Headed Duck, which is very common in Greenland, affords the natives much down.





ETHIOPIAN CROWN.

Published March 20. 1800. by Harrison, Alcock, & Co. No. 78. Fleet Street.

ETHIOPIAN CROWN.

OUR figure of this fine shell is exactly copied, in size and colour, from the celebrated Planches Enlumineés; where it is merely said to be the *Coronne d’Ethiopie à Griffe*, tirée du Cabinet de Madame la Presidente de Baintdeville.”

The Lady of the President of Baintdeville appears to have possessed a valuable cabinet of shells; as several others, some of them exceedingly rare, have been also figured in the Planches Enlumineés.

With respect to the Ethiopian Crown, which is well known to conchologists, we have only to observe, that the finest specimens are said to be found on the shores of Amboyna; and that, by most naturalists, it is considered as of the *Concha Globosa* or *Dolium* genus. A shell of this species is by some called the *Persica Concta*, or the Persian Crown: and Aldrovandus, who seems at a loss to refer it to any particular class, says that it would be of the turbinated kind, if it were not destitute of a turban.







PATAGONIAN CAVY.

Published March 27-1800, by Harrison Wood & Co. No. 78. Fleet Street.

PATAGONIAN CAVY.

THIS animal is the *Cavia Magellanica*, of the Linnæan system; and the Patagonian Cavy, of Pennant. Sir John Narborough, and other Voyagers, call it a Hare. It is described in Byron's Voyages; but seems to have escaped the notice of Buffon, Goldsmith, and most other naturalists.

The Patagonian Cavy, according to the descriptions of Byron, Pennant, &c. is of a considerable size for this genus of animals; weighing, sometimes, nearly thirty pounds. The ears are long, and much dilated near the bottom; the upper lip is divided; and each side of the nose is garnished as well with a curly tuft of soft hairs, as with long whiskers. The tip of the nose is black, and so is the rump; the face, back, and fore-parts of the legs, are cinereous and rust-coloured; the breast and sides are tawny; the belly and insides of the limbs are a dirty white; and there is a white patch on the exterior of each thigh. The legs, which
are

are very long, have four toes before, and three behind, armed with long, straight, black claws. The tail is only a short naked stump.

These animals are found, in great abundance, in the country about Port Desire, in Patagonia; where they burrow in the earth, like Rabbits. They also sit on their hind legs, and feed on vegetables, like the rest of this genus. The flesh is of a snowy whiteness, and of a most exquisite flavour.





GOLDEN CROWNED PARROQUET.

Published March 27 1800 by Harrison, Glasse & Co. No. 21 Fleet Street.

GOLDEN-CROWNED PARROQUET.

IN the Linnæan List of Edwards's Gleanings, this bird, which is on the same plate with the Least Green and Blue Parroquet, is called, by some mistake, the *Psittacus Passerinus*: that, however, is the Linnæan name of the latter bird; the English appellation of which is omitted in the list, as well as the Linnæan name of the former, or Golden-Crowned Parroquet. It appears to have escaped the attention, either of Linnæus, or his transcriber, that there were two figures on this plate. Indeed, we have seen frequent demonstrations of the many errors, and absurdities, which arise, in works of Natural History, from representing different objects on a single plate.

This beautiful bird is, in fact, the *Psittacus Aureus*, or Golden Parrot, of Linnæus and Gmelin; the *Psittaca Brasiliensis*, of Brisson; and the Golden-Crowned Parroquet, of Buffon, Edwards, and Latham.

Our figure, which is that of Edwards, is thus described by this excellent ornithologist; who

who tells us, that it is rather larger than a Blackbird—"The bill, is black: the upper mandible is hooked at the point, and has angles on the sides; and there is a narrow skin, of a blueish flesh-colour, round the base of the upper mandible, in which the nostrils are placed. The eye has a space of skin void of feathers round it, of the same colour. The iris of the eye, and a plat of feathers from the upper part of the back to the middle of the crown of the head, are of a bright orange colour. The rest of the head, the neck, back, and upper sides of the wings and tail, are of a full darkish green colour. The throat is of a yellowish green, tinged with a reddish brown. The breast, belly, sides, under the wings, thighs, and covert-feathers under the tail, are of a light yellowish green. A few of the quills, between the longest and shortest, next the body, are blue outwardly. Such of the first row of covert-feathers as fall on these blue quills, are also blue; which, together, form a bar of blue down the wings. The insides of the wings, and the under side of the tail, are of a dirty yellowish green, or pickled-olive colour. The legs and feet are
of

of a reddish flesh-colour, shaped and disposed as in others of this tribe. The claws are dusky.

“This bird,” adds Edwards, meaning the individual here figured, “when living, belonged to a young lady, daughter of the late Dr. Jurin, who died President of the College of Physicians, London, A. D. 1750. I was informed, that it was brought to London from Lisbon, and was supposed to be a native of Brasil. It lived in England fourteen years. During the first three or four years after it’s arrival, it laid five or six small white eggs, which proves it to be a Hen bird: and, I think, it may possibly be the Hen of the last described, for their similitude is very remarkable.”

This last described bird is the Yellow-Faced Parroquet, or *Psittacus Pertinax* of Linnæus: but the conjecture of Edwards, respecting their sexual distinctions, seems to be unsupported.

Buffon, in describing the Golden-Crowned Parroquet, adverts to this circumstance. His account is as follows—“This name,” says he, “was bestowed by Edwards, who took the bird for a Female of the preceding species. What he described, was really a Female; since
it

it laid five or six small white eggs in England, and lived fourteen years in that climate. But the species is different from the foregoing; for, though both are common in Cayenne, they never associate together, but keep in great separate flocks, and the Males resemble the Females. The Golden-Crowned Parroquet is called, in Guiana, the Parroquet of the Savannas. It speaks extremely well, and is very fondling and intelligent; whereas the preceding is not esteemed, and articulates with difficulty. This handsome Parroquet has a large orange spot on the fore part of the head; the rest of the head, all the upper side of the body, the wings, and the tail, are of a deep green; the throat, and the lower part of the neck, are of a yellowish green, with a slight tinge of dull red; and the rest of the under side of the body is pale green. Some of the great superior coverts of the wings are edged exteriorly with blue; the outer side of the feathers of the middle of the wings is also of a fine blue, which forms on each wing a broad longitudinal band of that beautiful colour. The iris is vivid orange. The bill and feet are blackish."





GREAT LOCUST.

Published March 27 - drawn by Harrison, Colver, & Co. No. 78, N. 1st St., Wash.

GREAT LOCUST.

THIS Locust is by much the largest insect of the genus to which it belongs. It is considered, by Edwards, who made the original drawing, as about six times the quantity of the common Great Brown Locust; from which, he observes, it differs little otherwise than in being ridged in a remarkable manner on the back. This insect, which was the property of the late Mrs. Barrington of Bath, was all over of a reddish brown colour. "One of this species," says Edwards, "is in the British Museum, but not quite so large as that from which I drew my figure." From what country this Locust came, Edwards was unable to learn; but he informs us that it was, at the time of his writing, in the hands of his good friend Mr. Millar, Bookseller, near the Admiralty Office, who had obliged him with the use of many curious subjects of Natural History.

As we possess no particular information respecting this Great Locust, which Edwards
calls

calls the Greatest Locust, it may not be improper to give some account of the terrible insects which it so nearly resembles; and which, as Edwards observes, “ appear sometimes in clouds, and cause famine in the lands they visit. On the 4th of August 1748,” adds he, “ we were alarmed by their appearance in the neighbourhood of London; but, providentially, they were not in such numbers as to destroy the fruits of the earth. Vast numbers, however, of these Great Brownish Spotted Locusts,” according to Edwards “ on that day, settled in all parts of the City of London, and in most parts of the kingdom of England; which much surprised the inhabitants, as no such event was remembered to have happened before by the generality of the people. They have horns about an inch long; their shape is very much like our common little Grasshopper, the head and horns are of a brownish colour; they are blue about the mouth, and on the inside of the greater legs; and the shield that covers the back is greenish. The upper side of the abdomen is brown spotted with black; and the under side of the body is purple. The six legs are brownish, having

having dusky spots, and a larger spot at their tips. The under wings are more transparent; and of a light brown, tinged with green, with a cloud or dark spot at their tips. Sir Hans Sloane, in his Natural History of Jamaica, calls this insect, "*Locusta Maxima Cinereo Purpurea Maculis Brunis*"; Dampier, in his Voyage Round the World, says that they are eaten in countries where they abound; and Dr. Shaw has largely treated of this species, in his account of Barbary, &c. This," concludes Edwards, "is the destroying Locust, that appears in clouds, and spreads itself, at times, to the terror of the inhabitants of the warmer climates of Europe, Asia, and Africa."

The Locust, by its dreadful devastations, has been known in all ages, and in every nation. Its names, however, are confounded with those of the Grasshopper, and other insects to which it is in semblance allied.

Goldsmith, indeed, is of opinion, that the Locusts are but larger kinds of our Common Grasshoppers; differing from them only in size, in rapidity of flight, and in the power of
injuring

injuring mankind by swarming on the productions of the earth. “The quantity of grass,” says he, “which a few Grasshoppers, that sport in the fields can destroy, is trifling; but, when a swarm of Locusts, two or three miles long, and several yards deep, settle upon a field, the consequences are frightful. The annals of every country are marked with the devastations which such a multitude of insects produce; and, though they seldom visit Europe in such dangerous swarms as formerly, yet in some of the southern kingdoms they are still formidable. Those which have, at uncertain intervals, visited Europe, in our memory, are supposed to have come from Africa, and the animal is called the Great Brown Locust.

The doctor then notices, and evidently describes from Edwards, the Great Brownish Spotted Locusts, as they appeared in England, and other parts of Europe, in 1748.

In August 1749, too, according to the German Journals, these Locusts ravaged part of Poland, and the neighbourhood of Vienna; at which last place, the people are said to have
killed

killed prodigious quantities with fire-arms, but were obliged to desist by the stench of the carcases. They then took their flight, darkening the air, towards Bohemia and Bavaria, and did vast damage about Pilsen in Bohemia. Being driven away from Budweir, by the ringing of bells and discharge of cannon, they settled a league distant on trees, the branches of which broke down with their weight; and though a hundred and sixty sacks of them were destroyed in the night, by burning straw under the trees, they came next morning near the town, and soon devoured two cart loads of hay. They advanced, in Bavaria, to Ratisbon and Aichstet, and covered three hundred acres of ground in Franconia.

“ This,” says Goldsmith, “ is the insect that has threatened us so often with it’s visitations; and that is so truly terrible in the countries where it is bred. There is no animal in the creation that multiplies so fast as these, if the sun be warm, and the soil in which their eggs are deposited be dry. Happily for us, the coldness of our climate, and the humidity of our soil, are no way favourable to their production;

production; and, as they are but the animals of a year, they visit us, and perish. The Scripture, which was written in a country where the Locust made a distinguished feature in the picture of Nature, has given us several very striking images of this animal's numbers and rapacity. It compares an army where the numbers are almost infinite, to a swarm of Locusts: it describes them as rising out of the earth, where they are produced; as pursuing a settled march, to destroy the fruits of the earth, and co-operate with Divine Indignation. When the Locusts take the field, as we are assured, they have a leader at their head, whose flights they observe, and pay a strict attention to all his motions. They appear, at a distance, like a black cloud; which, as it approaches, gathers upon the horizon, and almost hides the light of the day. It often happens, that the husbandman sees this imminent calamity pass away without doing him any mischief; and the whole swarm proceed onward, to settle upon the labours of some less fortunate country. But wretched is the district upon which they settle! They ravage the meadow and the pasture ground; strip the trees of their leaves,

and

and the garden of it's beauty; the visitation of a few minutes destroys the expectation of a year; and a famine but too frequently ensues! In their native tropical climates they are not so dreadful as in the more southern parts of Europe. There, though the plain and the forest be stripped of their verdure, the power of vegetation is so great, that an interval of three or four days repairs the calamity: but our verdure is the livery of a season, and we must wait till the ensuing spring repairs the damage. Besides, in their long flights to this part of the world, they are famished by the tediousness of their journey, and are therefore more voracious wherever they happen to settle. But it is not by what they devour, that they do so much damage, as by what they destroy. Their very bite is thought to contaminate the plant, and to prevent it's vegetation. To use the expression of the husbandman, they burn whatever they touch, and leave the marks of their devastation for two or three years ensuing. But if they be noxious while living, they are still more so when dead; for, wherever they fall, they infect the air in such a manner, that the smell is insupportable. Oro-

sius

sius tells us that, in the year of the world 3800, there was an incredible number of Locusts, which infested Africa: and, after having eaten up every thing that was green, they flew off, and were drowned in the African sea; where they caused such a stench, that the putrifying bodies of hundreds of thousands of men could not equal it !”

In Barbary, where their numbers are formidable, and their visits frequent, Dr. Shaw was a witness of their devastations, in 1724. He gives a very circumstantial account of their progress; and informs us that, at length, after compleating their ravages, and laying their eggs, they entirely dispersed, directed their course northward, and probably perished in the sea. The holes made by these insects, in which to deposit their eggs, are four feet deep in the ground; and the eggs, which are about eighty in number, and of the oblong form and size of a Caraway Comfit, are bundled up together in clusters.

“ It would,” says Goldsmith, “ be endless, to recount all the mischiefs which these famished

WOOD BABOON.

OF this animal we have very little information: there is a good specimen of the Wood Baboon in the Leverian Museum, but we do not know that it has ever been seen alive in England.

It is the *Simia Papio Sylvicola*, of the Linnaean system; the Baboon of the Woods, of the Supplement to Buffon; the Short-Tailed Ferruginous-Brown Baboon, with Callosities behind, and with Black Naked Face, Hands, and Feet, of the Leverian Museum; and the Wood Baboon, of Pennant, and most other naturalists. It is said to be called, in Guinea, by the English who reside in that country, the Man of the Woods: a name which is more strictly applicable to the Ouran-Outang; and for which, perhaps, it may have been mistaken, though it is an undoubted Baboon, and not an Ape.

This curious Baboon appears to be peculiar to Africa; and it is said to be chiefly found in Guinea.

The

The height of the Wood Baboon, when erect, is about three feet ; and the animal is of a robust make. It has a long Dog-like face, covered with a fine-grained, smooth, glossy, black skin. The hands and feet are also naked, black, and glossy, like the face ; and they have white, flat nails, rounded at the extremities. The nails on the hands, though long, are not quite so long as those on the feet, and they are somewhat more rounded. The body, head, limbs, and tail, are covered with longish, close-set hair, which is elegantly mottled with black and tawny ; every individual hair being marked with alternate blackish and ferruginous rings, which give the whole a sort of freckled appearance. The ears are almost hid in the fur. The tail, which is not quite three inches long, is very hairy on the upper part. The callosities behind are red.

Pennant, in describing the Yellow Baboon, immediately after this animal, which he says it greatly resembles, except in size and it's hairy hands, not very consistently adds, " these two are about two feet long ; probably, natives
of

of Africa; but their place, age, and history, are obscure."

He has before said, positively, that the Wood Baboon is three feet high, when erect; and, that it inhabits Guinea. The truth seems to be, that it is the Yellow Baboon, alone, which is only two feet in height; and which is not with certainty known to be a native of Africa, though it is so supposed. These animals are, indeed, considerably alike.





CAROLINA CHATTERER.

Published, March 27, 1850, by Harrison Allen, & Co. No. 78, Fleet Street.

CAROLINA CHATTERER.

AS we have taken, from Edwards, his exquisite figure of the Carolina Chatterer, we have adopted the name by which he, as well as Catesby, distinguishes it, and shall also give his description.

“ The bill,” says he, “ is short, a little arched on the top of the upper mandible, and of a blackish colour: round the base of the upper mandible are small black feathers, which form a bar reaching beyond the eyes; this black bar is bordered with white, both above and beneath the eyes. It has long feathers on the top of the head, which it raises into a crest, or lets fall, at pleasure. The head and neck are of a reddish-brown or bay colour. The breast is almost white. The belly and thighs are of a pale yellow. The covert-feathers beneath the tail are whitish. The back is of a dark brown colour. The rump, and covert-feathers on the upper side of the tail, are of a light ash-colour. The wings, on their upper sides, are ash-coloured; the greater
quills

quills darker than the other feathers, though the edges of their outer webs are light ash: the three innermost quills on each wing, next the back, have their inner webs white to their tips. Seven or eight of the middle quills, of each wing, have small oblong flat substances hanging to their tips, seeming to be of the consistence and colour of red sealing-wax. The tail is of a dark ash-colour, the tips of the feathers being of a fine golden yellow. The legs, feet, and claws, are black, and made after the usual manner."

Edwards adds, that this bird, which was lent him by his worthy friend Dr. Fothergill, had been procured from Carolina by the doctor, and was a very perfect specimen. He mentions, that it had been previously figured and described by Catesby, in his celebrated Natural History of Carolina; but remarks that, "as Catesby has contrived his figure to shew a spread wing, he has hid the yellow belly, which is one of it's greatest beauties: wherefore," continues Edwards, "I have given this new figure and description, which differs a little in the drawing and colouring from his. My friend
Mr.

Mr. Brooke, Surgeon in Maryland," concludes Edwards, "on sight of this bird, informed me that the Hens of this species are not so bright-coloured as the Cocks; and that they want the red drops at the tips of their wing-feathers, which are so remarkable in the Cocks: so that he has confirmed this to be a Cock bird."

Catesby's description, though short, is very similar to that of Edwards—"It weighs," says he, "an ounce, and is rather less than a Sparrow. The bill is black. The mouth and throat are large. From the nostrils runs a black list to the back of it's head, like velvet; with a line of white on the lower edge, in which stand the eyes. The rest of it's head and neck are brown. On it's crown is a pyramidal crest of the same colour. The breast is brown; the back and covert-feathers of the wings somewhat darker; the belly pale yellow. What distinguishes this bird from others, are eight small red patches at the extremities of eight of the smaller wing-feathers, of the colour and consistence of red sealing-wax. When the wing is closed, these patches unite, and form a large

large red spot. The tail is black, except the end, which is yellow."

This is the entire account given by Catesby to accompany his figure; which, unquestionably, is of very inferior merit to that of Edwards. The bird is placed in a very awkward position, for the sake of displaying the characteristic red spots on the eight small wing-feathers; but the breast, which is more beautiful, though less curious, is thus wholly concealed.

Though this bird be denominated, by Catesby as well as Edwards, the *Garrulus Carolinensis*, or Carolina Chatterer, it is by no means peculiar to that part of America. Perhaps, it might, with greater propriety, be called the American Chatterer. Buffon, who gives a very copious history of the Common Chatterer, or *Ampelis Garrulus* of Linnæus, mentions the Carolina Chatterer as a variety. It's name, in Edwards's Linnæan List, is precisely the same, *Ampelis Garrulus*; nor, indeed, can there be the smallest doubt of it's being the same bird, under the influence of different climates.

What

What Buffon adds, on this subject, to his account of the Common Chatterer, is as follows—

“ We may observe,” says he, “ that the Chatterer is proportionably much broader across the wings, than the Blackbird or Thrushes. Aldrovandus has also remarked, that the sternum is of a shape better adapted for cutting the air, and accelerating it’s course. We need not, then, be surprised that it performs such distant journies in Europe ; and, since it spends the summer in the countries of the north, we should naturally expect to discover it in America. This is actually the case. Reaumur received several from Canada, where they were called *Recollet*, on account of the resemblance perceived between the crest and a Monk’s frock. From Canada they could easily spread into the southern colonies. Catesby describes them among the birds of Carolina ; Fernandez, who calls it the *Caquantototl*, and says that it delights to dwell in the mountains, that it lives on small seeds, that it’s song is ordinary, and that it’s flesh is indifferent food, saw these birds in Mexico, near *Tezcucó* ; I,” adds Buffon,

“ have

“ have examined some which were sent from Cayenne.”

In subjoining Catesby's description, which the reader has seen quoted verbatim, Buffon has some errors. He seems to have blended, in a degree, the account of Catesby with that of Edwards, which we have also exactly transcribed; yet gives not, in fact, precisely that of either. As this must appear rather extraordinary, we shall present it in a translation nearly literal.

“ This bird,” says Buffon, “ is not above an ounce in weight, according to Catesby. It's crest, when erected, is pyramidal; it's bill is black, with a large opening; it's eyes are placed on a bar of the same colour, separated from the ground by two white streaks; the extremity of the tail is edged with a shining white; the upper part of the head, the throat, and the back, are hazel, with a wine tinge; the coverts and quills of the wings, the lower part of the back, the rump, and a great part of the tail, are of different shades of cinereous; the breast, and the inferior coverts of the tail, are whitish; and

and the belly and flanks are of a pale yellow."

Perhaps, after all, the deviation remarkable in this account, may be ascribed to Buffon's own observations on the birds which were sent from Cayenne, and which he particularly says that he had examined.

"It appears," proceeds Buffon, "from this description, and from the measures which have been taken, that the American Chatterer is rather smaller than the European sort; that it's wings have less of the enamel, and are rather of a duskier hue; and that the wings do not extend so far in proportion as the tail. But it is undoubtedly the same species; for seven or eight middle quills of it's wing are terminated by the little red appendices. Brooke, Surgeon in Maryland, told Edwards, that the Females wanted these appendices, and that the colours of their plumage were not so bright as those of the Males. The Cayenne Chatterers which I examined," concludes Buffon, "had really not these appendices; and the shades of the plumage were

were in general fainter, as it commonly happens in the Females."

From this conclusion, which seems to justify our suggestion as to what has influenced the above blended description of Buffon, we may perhaps be permitted to consider the extremity of the Female American Chatterer's tail as edged with a shining white, instead of a fine golden yellow like that of the Male.

The learned and ingenious Dr. Benjamin Smith Barton, Professor of Materia Medica, Natural History, and Botany, in the University of Pennsylvania, in the valuable work which he with so much diffidence calls Fragments of the Natural History of Pennsylvania, mentions this bird, which is there called the Prib-Chatterer, or Cedar Bird, as sometimes breeding in Pennsylvania, though only a passage bird. He informs us, that it usually arrives in Pennsylvania about the middle of September, from the North; to feed on the berries of the Red-Cedar, or *Juniperus Virginiana*, which are then ripening.





CINEREOUS GUAPETVA.

Published, March 27-1867, by Harrison, New, & Co. No. 74, New Street.

CINEREOUS GUAPERVA.

THE Cinereous Guaperva appears to be one of the rarest species of this curious and beautiful family of fishes. Such, indeed, is it's scarcity, that none of the most celebrated Ichthyologists appear to have been in the smallest degree acquainted with it.

The Guapervas, in general, have escaped the notice of most naturalists; and few of those writers, who have mentioned them, afford us any satisfactory information. By some, they are said to consist of six species; and, by others, of twelve. This, it is true, may be occasioned by subsequent discoveries; but there are other variances not so easy to be accounted for. They have even been all characterised as having jaws formed like the bill of a Woodcock. The truth evidently is, that our knowledge of those different fishes which have obtained this name, is very slight and imperfect; and that, by vain endeavours to arrange and describe them, much confusion has been occasioned.

The

The famous Artedi, who gives them the name of Balistes, enumerates four species only — 1. Balistes Aculeis Dorsi Tribus, Caudâ Bifurcâ; 2. Balistes Aculeis Dorsi Duobus, Caudâ Quadratâ; 3. Balistes Lineis Striatis, Caudâ Bifurcâ; and, 4. Balistes Aculeis Quinque in utroque Latere.

The first of these is described by Marcgrave, and by Johnston, under the name of the Guaperva; the second is the Guaperva Longa, of Lister, Willughby, and Ray; the third is denominated, by the same naturalists, Guaperva Lata ad Caudam Striata; and the fourth is their Guaperva Hystrix.

Lister, Willughby, and Ray, mention another Guaperva, the Balistes Caudâ Bifurcâ Pinna Dorsi Maculosa of Linnæus, which they call Guaperva Lata, Caudâ Forcepatâ, Pinna Dorsali, Maculis quibusdam distincta: and Ray also describes the Guaperva Maxima Lata; which, he says, he has seen two feet long.

In neither of these, however, nor among some others which might be mentioned, do we recognise

recognise our Cinereous Guaperva : the beautiful figure of which we have copied from the celebrated Planches Enluminées ; which refers, for it's description, to L'Histoire Generale des Trois Regnes de la Nature ; barely observing, that it is one of those species of fish which are said to be very dangerous to eat at certain seasons, and is met with near the Isles of France and Bourbon.

In Valmont-Bomare's Dictionary of Natural History, published a few years since at Paris, we find the following slight notice of this fish—" The Cinereous Guaperva," says this writer, " is more rare than the preceding species. It has, near the tail, a black spot, preceded by three semi-circular bands of a fine blue colour. It has, also, a black band, which commences above the eye, and terminates toward the pectoral fin."





ACULEATED ANT-EATER.

Published by Harris, Gould & Co., 101 West Street.

ACULEATED ANT-EATER.

TOO recent is the discovery of this extraordinary animal, to have obtained a place in any present edition of the *Systema Naturæ*. It is a native of New Holland; and seems to form a connecting link, in the great chain of Nature, between the two very distant Linnæan genera of *Hystrix*, or the Porcupine, and *Myrmecophaga*, or the Ant-Eater.

Dr. Shaw, who seems to have first figured and described this curious animal, in the *Naturalist's Miscellany*, there calls it the Porcupine Ant-Eater. Pennant, however, in the last edition of his *History of Quadrupeds*, having named it the Aculeated Ant-Eater, we have adopted this latter appellation; which, indeed, Dr. Shaw has also since liberally done, in his late publication.

It may be termed the *Myrmecophaga Aculeata* of the Linnæan system; and is specifically described as the Spiny Ant-Eater, with a very Short Tail. The first discoverers are said

said to have called it the Ant-Eating Porcupine.

The Aculeated Ant-Eater is about a foot long; and, as Dr. Shaw remarks, "is a striking instance of that beautiful gradation, so frequently observed in the animal kingdom, by which creatures of one tribe or genus approach to those of a very different one."

This animal, which is about a foot in length, has the external armour, and general appearance, of the Porcupine; with the mouth, and peculiar generical character, of the Ant-Eater. The upper parts of the body and tail are completely covered with strong and very sharp spines, greatly resembling those of the Porcupine. They are, however, thicker in proportion to their length; and, instead of being encircled with alternate rings of black and white, like the spines or quills of the Porcupine, they are mostly of a yellowish white, tipped with black, the two colours being separated by a ring of tawny yellow, or dull orange. In some specimens, sent from New South Wales, there is but a very slight appearance of black at the tips.

The

The tail, though extremely short, and bare, is slightly flattened at the tip, and covered on the upper part of the base with spines of at least equal length with those of the back: but the spines of the tail stand perpendicularly erect, while those of the back and sides have a somewhat recumbent inclination. All the under parts of the body, as well as the cheeks, forehead, and legs, are thickly coated with dark brown bristly hairs. The snout is long, naked, black, and tubular, exactly like that of the Great Ant-Eater; having a very small opening at the tip, from whence is protruded, as in other Ant-Eaters, a long lumbriciform tongue. The nostrils, which are small, are situated near the extremity of the snout. The eyes, which are black, and very minute, have a pale blue iris. The legs, which are thick, and very short, are each furnished with five broad rounded toes. Those on the fore-feet have five very strong, long, and somewhat obtuse, claws: the hind feet have only four; the two first, which are somewhat curved, as well as sharp, being much larger than the others, and the first is the longest; the two short toes are blunt, and very slightly incurvated. The thumb, which is
destitute

destitute of a claw, is broader than the rest of the toes. The legs and feet, from their shortness and strength, are excellently adapted to the animal's mode of life, which resembles that of the other Ant-Eaters. It is commonly found in the middle of some of the larger Ant-hills, and, when disturbed, penetrates with prodigious force and celerity beneath the earth. Dr. Shaw says, that "it will even burrow under a pretty strong pavement, removing the stones with it's claws; or under the bottom of a wall. During these exertions," he adds, "it's body is stretched or lengthened to an uncommon degree, and appears very different from the short or plump aspect which it bears in it's undisturbed state."

Pennant notices, that "Dr. Shaw is of opinion, that the genera of *Manis*, and *Myrmecophaga*, ought to be either united, or else that this animal should form a distinct genus."

These suggestions are, unquestionably, at once scientific and ingenious; but, from the silence of Pennant on the subject, unless we embrace

embrace the rule comprehended in the old adage, we cannot infer his compleat assent; and have to wish, that he had been ingenuously explicit.

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What Dr. Shaw says, on this occasion, is as follows—"It cannot," says he, "escape the observation of every scientific naturalist, that, in consequence of the discovery of this curious animal, the Linnæan character of *Myrmecophaga* is, in part, rendered inapplicable. Since, therefore, the genera of *Manis* and *Myrmecophaga* differ only in the external covering, the former being coated with scales, and the latter with hair, it would, perhaps, be not improper to conjoin the two genera, to add this as a new species, and to give as part of the generic character, '*Corpus pilis, squamis, vel aculeis tectum.*' Or it might even constitute a new genus, which would differ from those of *Manis* and *Myrmecophaga*, in having the body covered with spines."

Without the smallest desire to controvert what is thus advanced by Dr. Shaw, we may be permitted to remark that, according to our
idea,

idea, the *Manis* seems to the full as near in affinity to the *Hystrix*, as it is to the *Myrmecophaga*; and, consequently, that the proposed union of genera must either be enlarged or rejected. There are, it is certain, striking similitudes possessed by the three several genera; but it is no less true, that they have, also, obvious variations, equally remote, some of which approximate other animals.





SHIRLEY.

Published April 3-1800, by Harrison Chase & Co. N. & F. at Street.

SHIRLEY.

THIS very beautiful bird was first figured and described by Edwards, in the second volume of his *Natural History of Birds*, under the name of the Greater Bullfinch. “Being,” says he, “at a loss to find a name for this bird—not knowing it’s country—I at length pitched on that of the Greater Bullfinch; it resembling the Bullfinch something in the thickness of it’s bill, and the colour of it’s throat and breast.”

Afterwards, in the last volume of his *Gleanings*, he again figures and describes it, under the appellation of the Shirley; for which he assigns the following reasons—

“This bird,” says Edwards, “is already figured in my *History of Birds*. But, as the original of that was in a decaying state, and fixed in a glass-case with other curiosities, so that it could not be taken out, some marks about it were unobserved, which will be described in this; whose description differs from the former in some little particulars, as will generally

generally be the case when two different birds of the same species are described."

As it may be curious to remark the differences in Edwards's two accounts, we shall present our readers with both descriptions; though, for the most obvious reasons, we copy only the latter figure. Some of the variations, indeed, might not appear trivial, had we been left uninformed of the probable causes.

"The bill of the Greater Bullfinch is pretty thick toward the head, a very little arched on the upper part, ending in a point, and all over of a white colour. The top and sides of the head, upper part of the neck, back, wings, and tail, are all of a dark brown or black colour; all the feathers being edged with a lighter brown, which makes an agreeable mixture. The throat, under side of the neck, breast, and belly, are all of a very fine scarlet colour. The upper part of the wing, and a little way down it's ridge for a small breadth, is of the same red colour as the breast. The insides of the wings are dusky. The thighs, lower belly, and covert-feathers

under

under the tail, are of a black-brown colour. It has a short tail in proportion. The legs, feet, and claws, are of a light-brown. It has four toes on each foot, standing after the usual manner."

Edwards adds, that Mr. Blew, Librarian to the Inner Temple, London, had obliged him with this curious bird, and some others: "but," says he, "having passed through several hands before they became his property, it could not be known from whence they came; yet, I am of opinion that it is from America, because there were several birds that came with it to Mr. Blew, which I knew to be Americans." This rational conjecture will, in the subsequent account of the Shirley, receive a compleat confirmation.

In describing the Shirley, "the bill," says Edwards, "is blackish; except at the basis of the lower mandible, where it is of a flesh-colour. The head, upper side of the neck, back, rump, and upper sides of the wings and tail, are of a dark or dusky brown, the edges of the feathers being of a lighter brown. All the

the wing-feathers, except the greater quills, are marked with transverse lines of a dusky colour. The tail has twelve feathers, barred across with dusky: the tips of the feathers are worn off, and the points of their naked shafts stick out beyond them. The insides of the wings, and under-side of the tail, are dusky; as are the lower belly, thighs, and covert-feathers beneath the tail. The throat, breast, to the middle of the belly, and the ridge round the upper part of the wing, are of a fine full red or scarlet colour. The legs, feet, and claws, are dusky, and very strong in proportion. The outer and middle toes are connected at their bottoms. From the worn appearance of the tail, and the robustness of the legs and feet, I am," remarks Edwards, "inclined to believe, that this bird climbs on the barks of trees, in order to seek it's food.

"This," he adds, "is one of that curious parcel of birds, the property of the Right Honourable Earl Ferrers, F. R. S. It seeming, to me, to be not easily classed with any known genus of birds, I have presumed to call it by the family name of it's honourable proprietor.

It

It is a native of Guiana, in South America. I do not find that it has been figured by any other author."

Whatever objection we may feel to carrying compliment so far, as to name, after any particular person, the newly discovered productions of nature; we have, nevertheless, in compliment to Edwards, whose exquisite figure is adopted, thought it right to preserve the appellation which he has given to this fine bird.

The Shirley, however, appears to be the *Tanagra Militaris*, or Military Tanagre, of Linnæus, Gmelin, and Latham; and the *Cardinalis Fuscus*, or Brown Cardinal, of Brisson.

Buffon's list, of what he has denominated, "Tanagres, the species of which are not decided," concludes with observing, that "the Brown Cardinal of Brisson is a Tropic Bird, and not a Tanagre."

Perhaps, therefore, after all, amidst such different opinions, that which was first expressed by Edwards, however simple, is sufficiently

ciently just ; and the bird might, without impropriety, have been named either the Greater, or the South-American, Bullfinch.





BRASILIAN GUAPIRVA.

Published April 3. 1860 by Harrison Rowe & Co. 78 Nassau Street.

BRASILIAN GUAPERVA.

THE excellent figure which we have given of this fish, is copied from the celebrated *Planches Enluminées*. It is there called the Guaperva of Brasil, according to Marcgrave; and merely said to be described by Willughby.

As there are other Guapervas in the Brazilian Seas, we do not entirely approve of calling this fish in particular the Brazilian Guaperva; which, perhaps, should rather be denominated the Red Guaperva. With the figure, however, we have, conformably to our usual custom, given the name by which it was originally accompanied.

Johnston has a very minute description of this curious fish; which he calls, simply, the Guaperva, notwithstanding he has also described one of the other species.

According to Johnston, this fish, from the mouth to the tail, is generally but little more than two fingers, or half a span long; though, sometimes,

sometimes, it is found double that length. The middle of the body is thick ; and, where largest, is three fingers in circumference. There are no gills visible in this fish : nor has it any scales ; but, though the skin on the belly be soft, that on the rest of the body is harsh and rough to the touch. The mouth, which is very large, and projects like that of a Dog, is plentifully furnished with small teeth : and, in the place of the tongue, there is a stoney substance. Between the eyes, which are of a very fine turquois blue colour, there rises an erect little horn, which has a slight inclination backward towards it's extremity ; and, in front of this horn, springs a slender thread, which projects forward, but is capable of being laid flat, and concealed in a small cavity adapted for it's reception. The skin of this fish is of a dull red colour, mixed with brown ; and, all over the body, there are black waved spots. The fins and tail are also of the same red colour, mixed with brown ; but the dorsal fin has four large black or dusky spots. The tail, and all the smaller fins, are elegantly variegated. The belly is two fingers long, with an opening of three fingers in extent, and about

two wide, running up to the very throat, and capable of being inflated like a bladder. The flesh is not eatable.

Johnston says, that the Guaperva belongs to the class of orbicular fishes; that it feeds on Squills, vulgarly called Sea Onions; and, while swimming swiftly, suddenly stretches out it's fins, instantly inflates itself, and becomes apparently as round as a ball.

There are, he observes, other Guapervas, of colours and sizes totally different, and some of a quite brilliant black, which also inflate themselves. The entire skin of these fish, he adds, can easily be compleatly drawn off, and is capable of being used as a bag or purse. It is, doubtless, from this last circumstance, that the Guapervas have sometimes been called Sea Purses.

There seems to be a strong probability, that the Guapervas, or some similar fish, are found at Madagascar. The Abbé Rochon, in his celebrated Voyage to Madagascar and the East Indies, observes that, "on the coast of the Island of Madagascar, several fish are found,

found, which people should not eat, without having previously put a piece of silver under the tongue ; if this silver loses it's colour, and turns black, those who should taste such fish, would find them fatal. The squadron of Admiral Boscawen," adds the Abbé, " sustained a considerable loss of men, at Rodrigues, for want of having had recourse to this precaution." This useful hint, suggested by the Abbé Rochon, is very similar to the expedient adopted by some English families, in dressing Muscles : in the stewpan, among the Muscles, they place a shilling, a spoon, or some other piece of silver ; which is said to turn black, if the Muscles are poisonous, but to retain it's natural colour when they may be eaten with perfect safety.

In the deleterious quality of the Guaperva, which is without scales, we possess a new proof of the wisdom of the Levitical piscatory restrictions. If it should be urged that, like the Eel, it has, possibly, scales visible through the microscope ; we may retort, that these cautionary laws were not promulged for the benefit of animals with " a microscopic eye."





URSINE SEAL.

Published April 10th 1800, by H. B. S. & Co. 1870, street. Paris.

URSINE SEAL.

THAT indefatigable and judicious naturalist, Steller, first gave us an accurate description of what are denominated the Sea Lion, the Sea Bear, and the Manati. These three marine animals, it is remarked by Pennant, keep a particular situation, and seem divided between the North-East of Asia, and the North-West of America, in the narrow seas between those vast continents: they inhabit, from June to September, the isles that are scattered in the seas between Kamtschatka and America, in order to breed in safety, but never land on Kamtschatka. Steller, and his companions, in the Russian expedition of 1742, are supposed to have been the first Europeans who had ever disturbed them in these retreats; which they quit in September, greatly emaciated. Some return to the Asiatic, and others to the American shores; but, like the Sea Otters, they are confined, in those seas, between the latitudes of fifty and fifty-six degrees. They are also very common in New Zealand; and are again found about Staten Island, the Frozen Island of New Georgia,

Georgia, and the Falkland Islands. Pennant suspects, that they are also to be met with in the Island of Juan Fernandez; the second kind of the different Seals so imperfectly described by Don Ulloa, seeming to be of this species. "I may add," says Pennant, "that Alexander Selkirk speaks of Seals which come on shore in that island, in November, to whelp; which nearly corresponds with the time our late circumnavigators saw them in New Year's Islands, where they found them and their young in December. Lastly, I may mention the Isles of Gallopagos, where Capt. Woodes Rogers says he was attacked by a fierce Seal as big as a Bear, and with difficulty escaped with his life."

The Ursine Seal, is the name which Pennant substitutes for the Sea Bear of Steller. It is also the Sea Bear, of Brisson; the *Phoca Ursina*, of Linnæus; and the Sea Cat, of Muller. Buffon, who by no means properly discriminates the different species of Seals, does not even mention this particular animal.

This Seal is one of the larger species. It
grows

grows to the length of eight feet, and the weight of eight hundred pounds. The body is of a somewhat conical form; the greatest circumference being about five feet, and near the tail only twenty inches. The Male is vastly superior in size to the Female. These animals have a projecting nose, like that of the Pug-Dog; but the head has a sudden rise. The nostrils are oval, and divided by a septum. The lips are thick, serrated, and internally red. The whiskers are long, and white. The tongue is bifid; and the teeth, when the mouth is closed, lock into each other. There are, in the upper jaw, four bifurcated cutting-teeth; on each side, there is a sharp canine tooth, bending inwards; and, near that, another of a larger size: the grinders resemble canine teeth, and are six on each side. The lower jaw has, also, four cutting-teeth; with two canine teeth; but only four grinders on each side. In all, thirty-six teeth. The eyes, which are large and prominent, are furnished with a fleshy membrane, by which they are occasionally covered: the iris is black; the pupil, smaragdine, or emerald-green. The ears, which are small, and sharp-pointed, are hairy without, but smooth and polished

polished within. The length of the fore legs is about twenty-four inches; and they resemble the legs of other quadrupeds, not being immersed in the body like those of Seals. The feet, too, are formed with toes; but, being covered with a naked skin, they seem externally a shapeless mass, and have only the rudiments of nails to four naked toes. The hind legs, which are twenty-two inches long, are fixed to the body quite behind, like those of other Seals; but they are capable of being brought forward, so that the animal makes use of them to rub it's head: these feet are divided into five toes, each separated by a large web, and they are a foot broad. The tail is only two inches long.

The general colour of the Ursine Seal is black: but, beneath the hair, which is long and rough, there is a down of a bay-colour. The hair of the old ones is tipped with grey. The Females are cinereous. On the neck of the old Males, the hair is erect, and a little longer than the rest. The skins of the young are used for cloathing. The fat and flesh of the old Males are extremely disagreeable: but
the

the flesh of the Females is said to resemble Lamb ; and the young, when roasted, to be as good as sucking Pig.

These animals, from the accounts of Steller, and others, who have had opportunities to observe them in their native regions, appear to live in families : each Male having from eight to fifty Females, whom he guards with the jealousy of an Eastern monarch. Though they lie by thousands on the shores, each family keeps itself separate from the rest ; and sometimes, including the young, amounts to considerably more than a hundred. During the three summer months, they lead a most indolent life : they arrive at the islands vastly fat ; but, while they remain there, are scarcely ever in motion. They confine themselves for whole weeks to one spot ; sleep the greatest part of the time ; eat nothing ; and, except the employment which the Females have in suckling their young, are totally inactive.

The old Males, when deprived of their Females, live apart, and are prodigiously splenetic and quarrelsome. They grow monstrously fat ;
have

have a hircine smell; are excessively fierce; and possess such an attachment to their old haunts, that they will sooner perish than quit them. If another approaches their station, they rouse from their indolence, snap at the intruder, and a battle instantly commences. Should they, in the conflict, as it frequently happens, approach the seat of another, he joins in the fray; till, at length, the strife becomes general, and war spreads along the whole shore. All the Males, indeed, are extremely irascible; and similar contests prevail among those who live in a more social state, on a variety of occasions. The chief, and most potent cause, is when any attempt is made to seduce one of their mistresses, or a young Female of the family: this insult never fails to produce a combat, and the conqueror carries off the whole seraglio, who always readily desert the unhappy vanquished. Each animal is said to have a particular stone, which serves for its bed, and which it cannot be induced to relinquish; when, therefore, this favourite seat is invaded by another, a fierce contest ensues. A third source of warfare arises from interfering in the quarrels of each other. The

wounds

wounds inflicted, on these occasions, are often excessively deep, resembling the cuts of a sabre; and, at the termination of the fight, the animals plunge into the sea, to wash away the blood.

Though the Male is very tyrannical towards the Females, he is, like them, excessively fond of the young; and, when a cub is attempted to be taken, he stands on the defensive, while the mother makes off with the little one in her mouth: but, should she have the misfortune to drop it, the Male instantly quits his enemy, falls on the unhappy mother, and commonly beats her against the stones till he leaves her for dead. As soon as she recovers, she approaches him in the most suppliant manner, crawls to his feet, and washes them with her tears; while he insultingly stalks about, apparently disdainful of reconciliation. If, however, the young has been carried off, he melts into the deepest affliction; shedding floods of tears, and demonstrating every other token of the most sensible grief. It seems probable, that he may feel his misfortune the more acutely, as the Female generally brings but one, and never more than two, at a time.

According

According to Forster, even the cubs, on the Island of New Georgia, are very fierce; barking at our sailors as they passed by, and biting at their legs: the breeding time, in that island, is the beginning of January.

The Ursine Seal swims with great force, and at the rate of seven miles an hour. When wounded, it seizes on the boat, carries it along with prodigious impetuosity, and not unfrequently sinks it. It can remain a long time under water; and, when it wants to climb the rocks, fastens on them with it's fore paws, and so drags itself up. It is exceedingly tenacious of life; and has been known to survive a fortnight, after receiving such wounds as must have immediately proved mortal to almost any other animal.





YELLOW-FACED PARROQUET

Subtended Head of a Yellow-faced Parrotlet. (See 7th & 8th Plates.)

YELLOW-FACED PARROQUET.

WHEN Edwards originally figured this bird, which was the property of the first lady of the celebrated Sir Robert Walpole, afterwards Earl of Orford, he could find no description of any species of Parrot which agreed with it, and therefore concluded it to be a non-descript. He appears, however, to have been mistaken in this conclusion: for his Yellow-Faced Parroquet is agreed to be the Tui Aputejuba, of Marcgrave; and the Tui Secundus, of Ray, and of Willughby; with whose works Edwards was well acquainted, though the present object escaped his research. It has, since, been frequently described: and is, in fact, the *Psittacus Pertinax*, of Linnæus; the *Psittaca Illiniaca*, of Brisson; the *Apute Juba*, of Buffon; the *Perruche Illinoise*, or *Illinois Parrot*, of the *Planches Enluminées*, of Pennant, and of Latham; and the *Psittacus Viridis Malis Croceis*, of Klein.

But, though the very indifferent figures of the earlier authors, all of them uncoloured,
might

might fail to afford Edwards any sufficient idea of the bird before him, notwithstanding their descriptions, we may rely on the fidelity of his own figure and description ; which have not, even since, been compleatly equalled. The several subsequent accounts, however, certainly yield some additional information.

“ This Parroquet,” Edwards tells us, “ is of that kind, which has a long and pointed tail ;” and Buffon, who classes the Parroquets, makes this bird his “ Third Species ; with a long and unequal tail.”

Lady Walpole informed Edwards, that the bird came from the West Indies : “ in which,” says he, “ I have since been farther confirmed, by seeing six or more of the self-same species, in a cage together, at the house of the Right Honourable Sir Charles Wager, then First Lord of the Admiralty, whose Lady told me, they were brought from the West Indies.”

This Yellow-Faced Parroquet, Edwards relates, was a brisk, lively bird ; exercising it's voice much, but expressing few words intelligibly.

gibly. "The bill," says he, "is of an ash-colour, notably hooked, and angled or waved on it's edges: the skin that contains the nostrils is of the same colour. The iris of the eye is of an orange-colour. A bare space, of a whitish skin, encompasses the eye. The base of the bill all round, and the sides of the head all round the eyes, are covered with yellow or orange-coloured feathers; deeper, or redder, near the bill, and of a lighter yellow the farther they are backward from it. The middle of the crown of the head, the hinder part of the neck, the back, wings, rump, and tail, are all of a full grass-green colour; except the greater quills of the wings, and a few of their coverts, which are edged on their outer webs with blue. The fore-part of the neck, the breast, belly, thighs, and covert-feathers beneath the tail, are of a lighter and yellowish green. The lower part of the belly is quite yellow. The inner sides of the quills, and the under side of the tail, are of a dusky greenish colour. The legs and feet are formed after the usual manner, and are of an ash-colour."

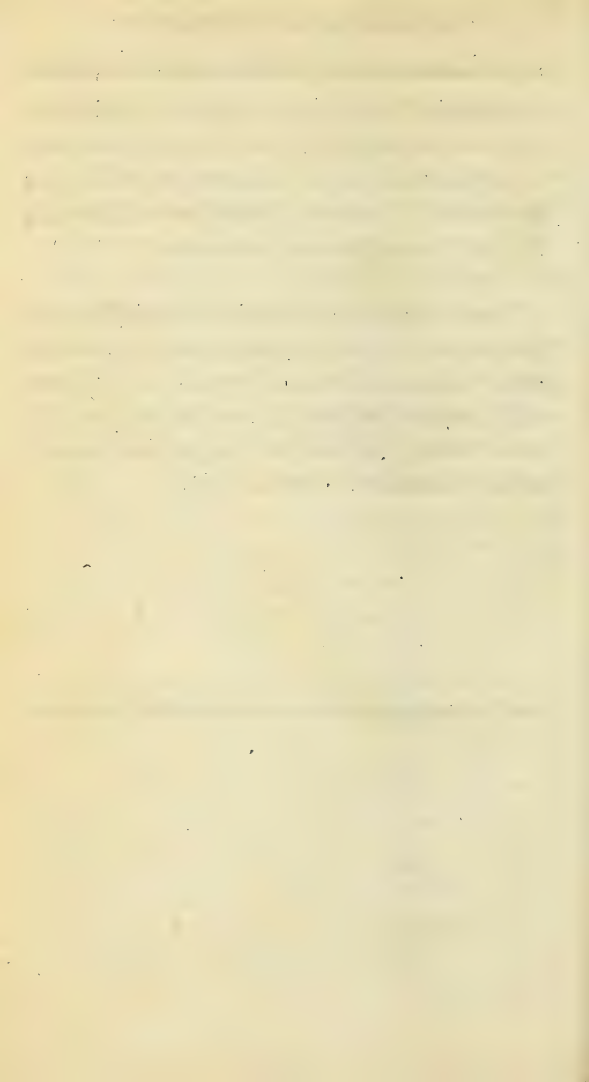
To this correct description of Edwards's
Yellow-

Yellow-Faced Parroquet, we may add, that it appears to be about thirteen inches in length, from the point of the bill to the extremity of the tail; that it is a native of America, and migrates, annually, in summer, to a more northern clime than is usual with this genus; that it is found in Brasil, and other parts of the tropical regions of America, and even passes the winter in the southern countries on the Mississippi, but in summer is seen almost as high as Lake Michigan; that it is gregarious; that it feeds on Chesnuts, Peas, and other seeds and fruits; that it forms it's nest in the large hills of Ants or Termites; that it is very active, but a bad scholar in learning to speak; and that the flesh is eaten in America.

Buffon observes, that this bird is very common in Guiana, where the *Psittacus Canicularis* of Linnæus, which has been confounded with it, is never seen. At Cayenne, he says, it is vulgarly called the Wood-Louse Parroquet; because it generally lodges in the holes where the Wood-Louse nestles. "It remains," he asserts, "the whole year in Guiana; and frequents the savannas, and the cleared lands. It is very improbable,"

improbable," he adds, "that this species extends to the country of the Illinois, or roams so far north as Brisson asserts; especially, as no species of Parrot is found beyond Carolina, and only one species in Louisiana."

Notwithstanding these bold conjectures of Buffon, it may be presumed, that some of our ablest naturalists would by no means have since ventured to denominate this bird the Illinois Parrot, without sufficient proof of it's actual existence in that country.







LITTLE BROWN LIZARD.

Published, & sold w.th care, by Harrison, Corner, & Co. 1790, Fleet-Street.

LITTLE BROWN LIZARD.

WE should readily pronounce this Lizard, to be the *Lacertus Vulgaris*, of Linnæus; the *Lacertus Vulgaris Terrestris*, *Ventre Nigro Maculato*, of Ray; and the Brown Lizard, of Pennant; but that Edwards represents it, unquestionably from nature, “all over of a brownish colour, except two lines of a blueish colour passing down on each side of the back. It is,” he also says, “spotted with black on the upper side; and is of a lighter brown on the belly, which is without spots.” This by no means agrees with the “*Ventre Nigro Maculato*,” of Ray; and the subsequent account of Pennant—“The Brown Lizard,” he says, “is three inches long: the body slender; the tail long, slightly compressed, small, and taper; that, and the upper part of the body, of a pale brown, marked on each side the back with a narrow black line reaching to the end of the tail; the belly of a pale yellow, marked with small dusky spots; and the toes four on the fore-feet, five on the hind-feet, and all without nails.” Pennant mentions a Little Brown Lizard, called by Ray the *Lacertus Parvus Terrestris*, *Fuscus*, *Oppido Rarus*; but

neither

neither give any farther description. This last might seem to be Edwards's Little Brown Lizard; had he not assured us, that twenty of them were found in the craw of a Blue Hawk, shot near London, which opposes Ray's idea of their scarceness. Unless we may suppose, that Edwards was not very accurate in discriminating the species. Indeed, he does not appear to have been well acquainted with the Lizard tribes; or he would hardly have stated, that he "once surprised one of these Lizards fighting with a small bird, who sat on her nest with new-hatched young ones; and supposed the Lizard would have made a prey of the young, could it have taken them out of the nest!"

There seem to be varieties of the Brown Lizard, with respect to the spots on the belly, and colour of the stripes: but we have examined many specimens, and find them all strikingly agree in the general characteristics of the Water Lizard, though never found in the water: so that they appear to be a connecting species, between the Water and the Land Lizards; possessing the extraordinary combination of the former's figure, with the habits of the latter.





LONG FINGERED LEMUR;

Published April 17. 1800. by Harrison, Chanc. & Co. No. 78. Fleet Street.

LONG-FINGERED LEMUR.

IT appears that this very singular and curious animal was first figured and described by Monsieur Sonnerat, in his celebrated Voyage to the Indies; and most subsequent general descriptions of quadrupeds have adopted it, though under different appellations. From it's peculiar conformation, different naturalists have entertained various opinions of the class to which it may with most propriety be referred. Some have described it as of the Squirrel tribe; some, as a Monkey; some, as a species of the Lemur or Maucauco; and some have thought that it nearly approaches to the Sloth. Sonnerat, who calls it the Aye Aye, from it's cry, is of opinion that it may be considered as allied to each of the three former genera. But, as systematic naturalists must be more decisive, and either fix each object in a particular known genus, or form a new one for it, this animal, like many others, has obtained different situations, in different systematic works, just as the respective writers have judged the balance of similitudes chiefly to incline,

In Gmelin's enlarged edition of the *Systema Naturæ*, it has been placed among the Squirrels; and has received, as it's Linnæan name, the appellation of *Sciurus Madagascarensis*, or the Madagascar Squirrel. Pennant also arranges it with his Squirrels, under the original name Aye Aye. But Schreber, who has been chiefly followed on this occasion, by subsequent writers, denominates it Lemur *Psilodactylus*, or the Long-Fingered Lemur; which name we have adopted, as that by which it seems to us probable that the animal will in future be most generally known.

We might, however, did we incline to increase the nomenclature of Nature, have been as singular as our neighbours, with very little trouble, and not without propriety; since Lemur, expressed by the more usual English name of that genus, would make it the Long-Fingered Maucauco, instead of the Anglo-Latin appellation, Long-Fingered Lemur.

The Long-Fingered Lemur is an inhabitant of the Island of Madagascar, where it was first seen by Sonnerat. It appears, however,
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to be, even there, a very scarce animal. The name Aye Aye, which it has obtained from it's cry, is said to be the note by which the natives of that island themselves express surprise or astonishment, as well as the appellation given by them to this animal, which utters it in a tone of voice resembling that of a feeble scream.

Mr. Kerr observes, that "this animal, which inhabits the Eastern side of the Island of Madagascar, is rather doubtful in it's nature. In the slowness of it's pace, and general manners, it resembles the Sloth; but, in the form of it's tail, and the number and form of it's toes, five on each foot, and the number and arrangement of it's teeth, it is more nearly allied to the Squirrel. It lives," he adds, "in holes under ground; is slothful, timid, and sleeps much; and feeds chiefly on Worms, which it extracts from the hollows of trees by means of it's toes. The ears are large, flattened, black, and covered thickly with rough hair. The face is garnished with bunches of hair above the eyes, on the nose and cheeks, and under the chin. The fur is of two sorts;

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an under downy fleece, like wool, of a whitish or pale tawny, with long, straight, black hairs, intermixed; the face and throat being of a pale, whitish, tawny colour. The tail is flattened, and about eighteen inches long; covered with thick set white hair, from the base to the middle, and the rest black. The toes on the fore paws are all long, and four of the claws on the hind feet are hooked, and sharp-pointed."

If, to this we subjoin the specific character—that the middle toe, or finger, on the fore-feet is very long and naked; and the thumb, or fifth inner toe, on the hind feet, has a flat rounded nail—we shall have the whole account given of this animal by Mr. Kerr, in his translation of part of the *Systema Naturæ*.

We are rather surprised, that this gentleman, when he suggests it's affinity to the Sloth, has not remarked the obvious similitude of it's cry to that of the *Bradypus Tridactylus*, or Three-Toed Sloth; called, also, the Ai, on account of it's uttering the sound expressed by these two letters.

We

We acknowledge ourselves inclined to consider this singular animal as rather nearer to the Sloth, than to any other genus of animals. It is universally agreed to be extremely slow in it's motions, as well as mild in it's disposition, and to be almost continually asleep. It's motion, indeed, has been resembled to that of the Tail-less Maucauco, or Lemur Tardigradus; called the Slow Lemur, on account of it's sluggish movements. Those kept by Sonnerat were scarcely to be awakened, without first shaking them repeatedly. During the time they survived, which was about two months, they eat only boiled Rice; which they took up with their long fingers, in the same manner as the Chinese use their eating-sticks. He remarked, while he kept these animals, that they never set up their tail over the back, like a Squirrel, but constantly carried it trailing at length. It has, therefore, been observed, that the figure given by Buffon, in his Supplement, is in this respect erroneous; as well as in it's not expressing, with due precision, the extreme thinness of the two long naked fingers, or toes of the fore-feet.

On the whole, it seems clear, that this ani-

mal

mal is from fourteen to eighteen inches long, exclusive of the tail; the tail being, usually, about the same length as the body and head—that it's general colour is a pale ferruginous red, mixed with black and grey; the head, round the eyes, and upper part of the body, having the ferruginous-brown most prevalent, with a blackish or dusky shade on the back and limbs—that the tail is covered with long hairs, entirely black or dusky at their extremities, but white at bottom; the sides of the head, the lower jaw, the neck, and the belly, being greyish—that there are, also, a sort of woolly hairs of this last colour, and two or three inches long, scattered over the entire body—that the thighs and legs are of a reddish cast; growing blackish on the feet, which are covered with short hairs—that the head, which is shaped somewhat like that of the Squirrel, has two cutting-teeth in front of each jaw—that the ears are large, round, and naked, resembling those of the Bat, and of a black colour—that the feet are long, and somewhat similar to those of the Tarsier; the thumbs, or interior toes, of the hind feet, are short, and furnished with flat round nails, as
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in the *Maucaucos* ; and the fore-feet, or hands, are of a very singular structure, having the two middle toes, or fingers, of a most uncommon length, prodigiously thin, and perfectly naked except at their base, all the claws on these feet being sharp and crooked—that it is a gentle, timid creature, much inclined to sleep ; rests with it's head between it's legs ; can scarcely see distinctly by day ; has fixed eyes, of an ochre colour, resembling those of the Owl—and that it goes out by night ; burrows underground ; is fond of warmth ; and feeds on fruits, insects, &c.

As agility is one of the habitual characteristics of the Squirrel, we cannot but think Gmelin, Pennant, &c. notwithstanding our respect for their talents, greatly mistaken, in supposing this sluggish animal of that genus. Indeed, it appears to us, who are no more desirous of unnecessarily increasing the names of genera, than of individual species, that the Long-Fingered Lemur, as we consent to call this animal, may possibly be a connecting link between the Lemur or *Maucauco*, and the *Bradypus* or Sloth.

We

We are, at the same time, not unaware, that the Dormouse, though indisputably a drowsy animal, as it's very name denotes, is universally agreed to have a near affinity with the Squirrel, without possessing the smallest similitude to the Sloth. The inactivity of the Dormouse, however, is not constant; but results from the temporary effect of too great a susceptibility of cold, which cannot be charged with occasioning the drowsiness of the Long-Fingered Lemur.





YELLOW RED-POLL

Published April 17. 1800. by Harrison, Ave. & Co. 578 Fleet Street.

YELLOW RED-POLL.

THIS handsome bird was originally figured by Edwards, on the same plate with the Black Grosbeak ; on which account, it seems to have been overlooked by Linnæus, in giving his classical appellation to the objects described by Edwards. Only one Linnæan name is inserted in the List; and that is, *Loxia Angolensis*. But the Red-Poll is not a *Loxia*, which the Grosbeak certainly is : so that the mistake has arisen, as many mistakes have arisen, and will perhaps always continue to arise, from having different subjects in natural history on a single plate ; a practice which we cannot sufficiently reprehend in all works of respectability. It has, in this instance, most probably given us to regret the loss of a Linnæan name.

The Yellow Red-Poll is described, by Edwards, as resembling the Canary Bird in its note ; of which species, in fact, he supposes it to be ; and, from it's general appearance, we greatly incline to the same opinion. It might, perhaps, have been denominated the Red-

Red-Headed Canary Bird; or, possibly, it is only a variety of the Lesser Red-Poll, or Red-Headed Linnet.

The annexed figure was drawn by Edwards, from the living bird; which was kept in a cage, in London, as a singing-bird.

“ The bill,” says Edwards, “ has it’s upper mandible dusky, and the nethern of a yellowish flesh-colour. The eyes are of a dark colour. The crown of the head is of a bright reddish orange-colour. The sides, and hinder part of the head, the throat, the breast, the belly, the thighs, and the coverts beneath the tail, are of a bright yellow colour. The hinder part of the neck, the back, wings, and tail, are covered with feathers of a dusky colour, bordered with an olive-green, a little more yellow on the rump than in other parts. The legs and feet are of a blueish flesh-colour.”

This bird, as well as the Black Grosbeak, Edwards says, was living in the year 1760; and, he adds, that they had not, till then, been
either

either figured or described. They were the property of Philip Carterat Webbe, Esq. F.R.S. &c. Member of Parliament for Haslemere, in Surrey; who, he observes, kindly invited him to take drawings of them.

As we acknowledge ourselves partial to Edwards, and think every thing has a value which falls from his pen, we shall subjoin the remarks with which he concludes this article, though not peculiarly applicable to the present subject.

“ There are,” says he, “ many advantages in drawing from living birds—as their action, manner of sitting, &c.—not to be attained from dead birds that are dried and stuffed: though these are better to be examined, as to the insides of the wings; number of feather in their tails; their feet; and some other particularities, not to be attained from curious, living, foreign birds, which might be much damaged by being caught and handled. The most proper subjects to draw after, and which give me the most light, are birds newly shot; the colours of their eyes and legs being no ways changed,

changed, they may be minutely examined, and exactly described. But this advantage is not to be attained in every subject of Natural History."





TAPIR.

Published, Feb. 1, 1850, by Harrison, (No. 8, N. 7th St. Ind.)

TAPIIR.

THIS singular animal forms a genus of itself; there being only one species, which is entirely confined to South America, and consequently was unknown to the ancients. It is the *Hippopotamus Terrestris* of Linnæus, but the *Tapir Americanus* of Gmelin; the *Tapiirette Brasiliensibus*, or *Anta*, of Marcgrave, Piso, Herrera, Nieuhoff, Ray, and Klein; the *Elephant Hog*, of Wafer; the *Mountain Cow*, of Dampier; the *Sus Aquaticus Multisulculus*, of Barrere; the *Anta*, or *Grand Bete*, of Gummilla; the *Tapira*, and *Danta*, of Condamine, who says that it is called *Maipouri* on the *Guiana Coast*, and *Vagra* at *Peru*; the *Maipouri*, or *Manipoure*, of Barrere; the *Beori*, of Prevot; the *Tapir*, of Buffon; and the *Tapiir*, or *Long-Nosed Tapiir*, of Pennant, and most other naturalists. *Tapiir*, or *Tapir*, is the *Brasilian* appellation of this animal. Pennant's description is as follows—

“ The nose extends far beyond the lower jaw. It is slender; and forms, in the Male,
a sort

a sort of proboscis, capable of being contracted or extended at pleasure. The sides are sulcated, the extremities of both jaws ending in a point. There are ten cutting teeth in each jaw, and between them and the grinders there is a vacant space. Each jaw has ten grinders. The ears, which are oval, and erect, are bordered with white. The eyes are small. The body is formed like that of a Hog: the back is arched; the legs are short; the hoofs are small, black, and hollow; and the tail is very small. The animal grows to the size of a Heifer half a year old. The hair is short; and, along the neck, there is a bristly mane an inch and a half high. When young, the Tapiir is spotted with white; but, when old, it is of a dusky colour. The nose of the Female is destitute of the proboscis, and the jaws are of equal lengths. It inhabits the woods and rivers of the Eastern side of South America, from the Isthmus of Darien to the River of Amazons. It sleeps, during the day, in the darkest and thickest forests adjacent to the banks; but goes out, in the night-time, in search of food. It lives on grass, sugar-canes, and on fruits. If disturbed, it takes to the water:

water: where it swims very well, or sinks below; and, like the Hippopotame, walks on the bottom as on dry ground. The Indians shoot it with poisoned arrows: they cut the skin into bucklers; and eat the flesh, which is said to be very good. It is a salacious, slow-footed, and sluggish animal, and makes a sort of hissing noise. These animals are of a very mild nature, and capable of being made very tame. In Guiana, they are sometimes kept and fed with other domestic beasts in the farmyards. They feed themselves with their nose; making use of it as the Rhinoceros does it's upper lip. They know their master, who brings them their food; will take any thing that is offered; and will rummage people's pockets, with their nose, for meat. Their common attitude is that of sitting on the rump, like a Dog. Notwithstanding their mild nature, Gumilla says that, if attacked, they will make a vigorous resistance; and that they scarcely ever fail to tear off the skin from the Dogs which they can lay hold of. Dampier, and Bancroft," Pennant concludes, "give very faulty descriptions of this beast, imagining it to be the same with the Hippopotame."

Buffon

Buffon remarks, that this is the largest animal of the New World; where animated Nature seems to be contracted, or rather not to have had time sufficient to acquire her full dimensions. Instead of the huge masses produced by the ancient lands of Asia; instead of the Elephant, Rhinoceros, Hippopotamus, Camelopard, and Camel, all the creatures of these new lands are modelled on a small scale. The Tapirs, the Lamas, the Pacos, and the Cabiais, are twenty times smaller than the animals of the Old World to which they should respectively be compared. Here matter is not only used with a niggardly hand; but even forms are imperfect, and seem to have failed or been neglected. Almost the whole animals of South America, which alone can be regarded as peculiar to the New World, have neither tusks, horns, nor tails. Their figure is awkward; their bodies and members are ill proportioned; and some of them, as the Ant-Eaters, the Sloth, &c. are so miserably formed, that they have hardly the powers of moving, or of eating their food. With much difficulty, they drag out a painful and languishing life, in the solitudes of the desert: and cannot sub-

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sist in inhabited regions ; where Man, and the stronger animals, would soon destroy them."

This is the opening of Buffon's account of the Tapiir; which, he asserts, " is of the size of a small Cow, or Zebu, but has neither horns nor tail." Buffon had seen only some skins of the animal, and a drawing sent him by M. Condamine ; and, as the tail was not apparent in either, he ventured to say that it had none. The truth is, that the Tapiir has a very short naked tail.

Buffon tells us, that this animal, when young, is spotted like the Stag ; and that, afterwards, it's hair becomes of a uniform deep brown colour : Barrere describes it as interspersed with black and white bands, which extend from the head to the tail ; and Christopher D'Acuna, under the name Danta, as of the colour, figure, and size, of a Mule.

From those amphibious habits of the Tapiir in which it resembles the Hippopotamus, some naturalists have been induced to suppose that it belongs to the same species. " But," says Buffon, " these animals are as remote from
each

each other in their nature, as the countries they inhabit. To be ascertained of this fact, we have only to compare the descriptions of each. Though both inhabit the water, the Tapiir does not feed on fishes; and, though his mouth be armed with twenty sharp cutting teeth, he is not carnivorous. He lives on plants and roots, and never uses his weapons against other animals. His dispositions are so mild and timid, that he declines all hostilities, and flies from every danger. Though his legs be short, and his body heavy, he runs very swiftly; and he swims still better than he runs. The texture of his skin is so close and firm, that it often resists a musket-ball. His flesh is coarse and insipid, but it is eaten by the Indians. He is found in Brasil, in Paraguay, in Guiana, in the country of the Amazons, and throughout all South America from the extremity of Chili to New Spain."

In the above account by Buffon, it is to be noticed, that he varies from Pennant respecting the sluggishness of this animal's motions, and it's faculty of resistance. They are only to be reconciled, by substituting inclination for ability.





NASSAU.

Published April 17. 1800. by Harrison, Cluse, & Co. 1278, Fleet Street.

NASSAU.

IN our descriptions of shells, as well as some of the other most beautiful objects of nature, we have commonly to regret the paucity of information. Yet, as their extreme beauty alone renders them sufficiently interesting, it would be inexcusable to omit them, in a work which professes to give as well the beauties as the curiosities of Nature. With regard to shells, it must be obvious, that many of them are but seldom seen at all; and, when they are met with, it is only by being left on the shore after the animal has perished, or been dragged out from its natural fastness by some of the many devourers of the deep who make prey of these delicious morsels. If we could always examine the inhabitants of these splendid abodes; and might we be permitted to trace their respective manners and modes of life, which will probably, from the very nature of things, for ever elude the strictest human research; it is not unlikely, that we should find equal cause for admiration in the structure, formation, and ingenious application of natural faculties, which
mark

mark the various possessors, with those which so forcibly attract our attention in the structure of their external covering. When we reflect, that there are myriads of shells, scarcely visible without the microscope, what must we think of the animals which reside in such minute habitations.

The present subject, however, is a shell of tolerable size, being usually of the same magnitude as it appears in our figure.

“Those shells which bear the name of Nassau,” it is observed by Knorr, “most assuredly merit a distinguished rank among the *Cochleæ Lunares*, or Moon Shells; the mouths of which are round like the moon when at full.” He has figured three different shells under this denomination; but that which we have adopted, in the annexed print, is by far the most beautiful. The other two, indeed, seem but little entitled to the name of Nassau, otherwise than by resembling the present object in general form; if, as Knorr suggests, this appellation has been received on account of the Orange colour which predominates, in compliment to
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the illustrious house of Nassau, Princes of Orange: one of them, indeed, though internally white, is merely of a deep dirtyish brown colour externally, with white bands; not possessing the smallest approach to a yellow or orange colour.

The beautiful shell which we have figured is very thick and strong; and, at the same time, smooth and delicate, having a polished surface which shines like a looking-glass. It's principal colour is a rich yellow orange, bordering on brown. Round the contour of the shell, there are large green and yellow bands, with obscure white spots; and, between these, are other bands, exceedingly narrow, and minute. The aperture, or mouth, of the shell, is of a fine silvery white; on which account, Knorr says, it has been sometimes called the Silver Mouth.

We have not the smallest information, as to the part of the world in which this shell is found; nor do we know any thing of the animal which it incloses. It seems probable, from it's name of Nassau, that it may have been brought from

NASSAU.

from some of the Dutch Oriental settlements; and, with respect to its inhabitant, there can be little doubt that it bears some resemblance to other shell-fish of the same class, which are all said to be eatable, and some of them are thought peculiarly delicate.

JACKAL.

MUCH has been the confusion, and many are the inconsistencies, manifested by various authors who have attempted to describe the Jackal. It is the *Canis Aureus*, of Linnæus and Gmelin; the *Lupus Aureus*, of Kæmpfer; the *Canis Flavus*, of Brisson; the *Schakal*, of Pennant; and the Jackal, of most other British naturalists. Buffon, who calls it the *Chacal*, describes this animal and the *Adiva* under one general head: he acknowledges himself, however, inclined to believe, that they are really two distinct species. Buffon appears to have taken much pains in sifting ancient and modern authors on this subject; but we cannot congratulate him on having effected a felicitous and luminous arrangement.

According to Pennant, this animal has yellowish brown irides: and erect ears, formed like those of a Fox, but shorter and less pointed; hairy and white within, and brown tinged with dusky without. The head is shorter than that of the Fox, and the nose blunter.

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The lips are black, and somewhat loose. The neck and body very much resemble those of the Fox, but the body is more compressed. The legs have the same resemblance, but are longer. The tail is thick in the middle, and tapering to the point. It has five toes on the fore feet; the inner toe very short, and placed high: there are four toes on the hind feet. All are covered with hair, even to the claws. The hairs of this animal are much stiffer than those of a Fox, but scarcely so stiff as the Wolf's. They are short about the nose: on the back, three inches long; on the belly, shorter. Those at the end of the tail are four inches in length. The colour of the upper part of the body is a dirty tawny; on the back, mixed with black. The lower part of the body is of a yellowish white. The tail is tipped with black; the rest of it is the same colour with the back. The legs are of an unmingled tawny brown. The fore legs are marked, yet not so always, with a black spot on the knees. But on no part, Pennant asserts, are those vivid colours, which could merit the title of Golden, bestowed on it by Kämpfer.

“ I avoid,

“ I avoid, in general,” says Pennant, “ the mention of the internal structure of animals, from a consciousness of my deficiency in that branch of science: but must here remark, from Professor Gueldenstaedt, the able describer of this long-lost animal, that the cœcum entirely agrees in form with that of a Dog, and differs from that of the Wolf and Fox. I may add, that there is the same agreement in the teeth with those of a Dog; and the same variation in them from those of the two other animals. I mention this, as it is an opinion with some writers, that the Dogs of the old world did derive their origin from one or other of them.”

“ The length, from the nose to the root of the tail, is little more than twenty-nine inches: the tail, to the ends of the hairs, ten inches three quarters; the tip reaching to the top of the hind legs. The height, from the space between the shoulders to the ground, rather more than eighteen inches and a half: the hind parts, a little higher.

“ It inhabits all the hot and temperate parts
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of Asia, India, Persia, Arabia, and Great Tartary; about Mount Caucasus, Syria, and the Holy-Land; and most parts of Africa, from Barbary to the Cape of Good Hope.

“ These animals have so much the nature of Dogs, as to give reasonable cause to imagine that they are, at least, the chief stock from which has sprung the various races of those domestic animals. When taken young, they grow instantly tame; attach themselves to mankind; wag their tails; love to be fondled; distinguish their masters from others; will come, when called by the name given to them; leap on the table, on being encouraged so to do; drink by lapping; eject their urine sideways, with the leg lifted up; void hard excrement; smell to each other; and remain united in copulation. When they see Dogs, instead of flying, they seek and play with them; they eat bread eagerly, though in a wild state they are carnivorous; and have a great resemblance to the Calmuc Dogs, which perhaps were but a few descents removed from the wild kinds. Our Dogs are probably derived from those reclaimed in the first ages of the

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the world; altered, by numberless accidents, into the many varieties which now appear among us. These animals go in packs of forty, fifty, and even two hundred; and hunt like Hounds in full cry, from evening to morning. They destroy flocks and poultry, but in a less degree than the Wolf or Fox; ravage the streets of villages, and the gardens near towns; and will even destroy children, when they find them left unprotected. They will enter stables and outhouses; and devour skins, or any thing made of leather. They are bold thieves; and will readily enter a tent, and steal from the sleeping traveller whatever they happen to find. In default of living prey, they will feed on roots and fruits, and even on the most infected carrion. They greedily disinter the dead, and devour the putrid carcases; for which reason, in many countries, the graves are made of a great depth. They attend caravans, and follow armies, in hopes that death will provide them a banquet.

“ Their voice, naturally, is a howl. Barking is latently inherent; and, in their state of nature, seldom exerted: but it's different modifications

difications are adventitious, and expressive of the new passions and affections gained by a domestic state. Their howlings and clamours in the night are dreadful; and so loud, that people can scarcely hear one another speak. Dellon says, their voice is like the cries of a great many children of different ages mixed together: when one begins to howl, the whole pack join in the cry. Kæmpfer says, that every now and then a sort of bark is intermixed, which confirms what I above assert. Dellon agrees in the account of their being tamed, and entertained as domestic animals. During the day they are silent.

“ They dig burrows in the earth; in which they lie all day, and come out at night to range for prey. They hunt by the nose, and are very quick of scent. The Females breed only once a year, and go with young only four weeks: they bring from six to eight at a time. Both Mr. Gueldenstaedt, and Mr. Bell, contradict the opinion of their being very fierce animals.

“ This animal is vulgarly called the Lion’s
Provider;

Provider; from an opinion, that it rouses the prey for that bad-nosed quadruped. The fact is, every creature in the forest is set in motion by the fearful cries of the Jackals; and the Lion, and other beasts of rapine, by a sort of instinct, attend to the chace, and seize such timid animals as betake themselves to flight at the noise of this nightly pack.

“ It is described by Oppian, who mentions it's horrible howl, under the name of *Λύκος* *Ξυθός*, or the Yellow Wolf. It may, as Buffon conjectures, be the *Θός*, of Aristotle; who mentions it with the Wolf, and says that it has the same—I suppose, partial—internal structure as the Wolf, which is common with congenerous animals. The Thoes of Pliny may also be a variety of the same animal; for his account agrees with the modern history of the Schakal, or Jackal, except in the last article.”

To this description of Pennant, much of it compiled from Buffon, as well as from more recent accounts, we shall add a few remarks by the great French naturalist, which may
serve

serve to account for the confusion which prevails in the history of this animal; and from which, perhaps, no description yet published is altogether free.

“ From the writings of travellers,” says Buffon, “ it appears that the Jackals every where vary in size: that in Armenia, Cilicia, Persia, and all that part of Asia called the Levant, where this species is very numerous, troublesome, and noxious, they are commonly as large as our Foxes, only their legs are shorter; and their colour is a brilliant yellow, from which circumstance, they are called the Yellow or Golden Wolf. In Barbary, the East Indies, the Cape of Good Hope, and the other provinces of Africa and Asia, this species seems to have undergone several variations: in these warm countries, they are large; their hair is rather of a brownish red than of a fine yellow; and some of them are of different colours.” Hence we see the injustice of too hastily condemning travellers, for giving different colours to the same species of animals.

Buffon

Buffon observes, that the Jackal species seems to be destined to supply that of the Wolf; which is wanting, or at least is extremely rare, in all warm countries. He considers them, among quadrupeds, as the Ravens among birds; and thinks that, from their practice of preying on filth, and digging dead bodies out of the graves, with a taste and manners similar to the Hyæna, these animals, though very different from each other, have often been confounded. He concludes with remarking, that “the Hyæna is a solitary, silent, savage animal; which, though much stronger than the Jackal, is less troublesome, and contents itself with devouring the dead, without disturbing the living. But all travellers complain of the cries, the robberies, and the gluttony, of the Jackal: which unites the impudence of the Dog, with the dastardliness of the Wolf; and, participating of the nature of each, seems to be an odious creature, composed of all the bad qualities of both.”





GREEN TOUCAN.

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GREEN TOUCAN.

WHEN Edwards first figured and described this Green Toucan, which was one of that curious parcel of birds captured, in a French vessel by Earl Ferrers, while Captain Shirley ; he observed, that it appeared to him to be Brisson's Toucan à Collier de Cayenne, and was certainly a native of the warm parts of the continent of South-America. The rest of his account relates only to the description of the bird figured ; which, from the following transcript, will appear to have been executed with the usual accuracy, and minuteness of observation, which so remarkably distinguish our incomparable ornithologist.

“ The bill,” says Edwards, “ which is compressed, but not ridged on the upper part, is black ; except at it's basis, which is red round the upper mandible, and orange-coloured round the lower : it has a little whiteness on the angles, or tooothing, next it's basis ; and it is red within-side. The eyes are placed in spaces of bare skin, of an obscure flesh-colour, which might have been brighter in the living bird. The head, neck, and breast,
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are black, with changeable glosses of blue, &c. About the place of the ears, on each side, is an oval spot of a gold colour. At the bottom of the neck, behind, the black is terminated with a narrow golden crescent, with the horns tending upwards, which forms a half collar. The back, rump, wings, and tail, are of a fine green colour: except the tips of the tail-feathers, which are reddish; and the tips of the quills, which are dusky. The inner coverts of the wings are cream-coloured; the quills within ash-coloured, with light edges: the first or outmost quill does not exceed an inch in length. The tail has only ten feathers; which are long in the middle, and gradually shorter toward the sides: they are ash-coloured beneath, with brown tips. The belly is of an olive green, with a transverse confused mixture of a dusky colour. The thighs are of a reddish brown. The feet are made as in others of this genus. The legs, feet, and claws, are all of a deep black colour."

In the Linnæan List of Edwards's Birds, this Toucan was called simply by the generical name

name *Ramphastos*; but, in subsequent editions of the *Systema Naturæ*, it has received a specific name, and is the *Ramphastos Piperivorous*, of Linnæus and Gmelin. Latham calls it, the *Piperine Toucan*; Edwards, the *Green Toucan*; Brisson, *Tucana Cayanensis Torquata*, or *Toucan à Collier de Cayenne*; and Buffon, the *Koulik*, or *Second Species of Aracari*. It is to be remembered, that Buffon divides the *Toucan* genus into two classes: the *Toucans*, properly so called; and the *Aracaris*—which are smaller, have longer and more solid bills, and longer and tapered tails, instead of tails rounded at the extremity.

“The word *Koulik*, repeated quick,” Buffon tells us, “resembles the cry of this bird; which, for that reason, has obtained the name of *Koulik*, from the Creoles of Cayenne. His description is short; and so nearly agrees with that of Edwards, that it is not worth extracting. He adds, however, that the Female is distinguished from the Male by the colour of the top of the neck; where the plumage is brown, instead of black as in the Male: the under side of the body, also, from the throat

to the lower part of the belly, is grey in the Female, and the half collar is of a very pale yellow; whereas it is of a fine yellow in the Male, and the under side variegated with different colours."

We are rather surprised that Buffon has not protested against the Linnæan name of this bird, which implies that it is a feeder on Pepper; since he has remarked, in his description of the Red-Bellied Toucan, the *Ramphastos Picatus* of Linnæus and Gmelin, that "Thévet assures us, this bird lives on Pepper; of which it swallows such quantities, as to be obliged to vomit it. This story," Buffon adds, "has been copied by all the naturalists, and yet there is no Pepper in America. It would be difficult to imagine what spice Thévet meant; unless it was Pimento, which some authors have termed Jamaica Pepper."

This Green Toucan of Edwards, is somewhat smaller than the *Ramphastos Viridis*, or *Ramphastos Aracari*, of Linnæus and Gmelin; which, including the bill and tail, is said to be more than sixteen inches in length.





BAMBOO WALKING STICK.

Published April 21st 1890. by Harrison, Rose & Co. 129, Fleet Street.

BAMBOO WALKING-STICK.

EDWARDS, who originally figured this curious insect, has simply denominated it, the Second Walking-Stick ; to distinguish it from one which he had before described, which we have also copied, and which is clearly of a different species. In conformity to what we there suggested, we have prefixed the appellation of Bamboo ; the body of the animal considerably resembling that well-known species of Cane.

From their apparent affinity to the Locust, these insects are classed, by Edwards, with that family: they are, perhaps, a connecting link between the two genera, in the great and wonderful chain of animated existence ; but we are too little acquainted with them, to pronounce decidedly on the subject.

We have, from Edwards, to accompany this figure, but a very few words of description—
“ It has,” he observes, “ the appearance of ears. The upper body is thorny ; the lower,
jointed.

jointed. It is all of a yellowish brown colour; variegated, in spots and irregular marks, with a darker brown."

He only adds—That he obtained the insect from his ever-obliging friend Frank Nicholls, F. R. S. Physician in Ordinary to the late King; by whom he was informed, that it had been received from Colonel Charles Price, of the Island of Jamaica: and, that he cannot find that it had ever, till then, been either figured or described.





CHINCHE.

Published May 1. 1800. by Harrison, Chase & Co. No. 78, Fleet Street.

CHINCHE.

THIS animal, the *Viverra Mephitis* of the Linnæan system, is by Pennant called the Skunk. In the Museum Leverianum, it has the appellation of the Mephitic Weasel. It is, the Skunk Fiskattah, of Kalm's and of Forster's Voyages, as well as of the Travels of Josselyn, whose authority Pennant seems to have followed. Most modern naturalists, however, agree with Buffon, who retains it's native South-American name, Chinche; by which Feuillée originally described it, in his Observations on Peru. Hernandez, according to Buffon, describes three species of Mouffettes, or Stinking Polecats: two of them, he calls Ysquipatl, a Mexican name; and the third Conepatl. The first of these is what Buffon calls the Coase, from the name Squash, which it receives in New Spain; the second is our Chinche; and the third is Catesby's American Polecat, called by Brisson the Striped Polecat, but which Buffon describes under it's native Mexican name, Conepatl. It is this last animal, which is in fact the *Enfant du Diable*,

ble, or Devil's Child, and Bête Puante, or Stinking Beast, of Charlevoix; erroneously given by Pennant as synonymes of the Chinche.

Buffon says—"the Chinche is white on the back, and black on the flanks; with a head entirely black, except a white line, which extends from the nape of the neck to the chanfrin of the nose. It's tail is bushy, and covered with very long white hair, mixed with a little black."

The account given of it by Father Feuillée is as follows—"This animal was called Chinche; by the natives of Brasil. It is of the size of a Cat. It's head is long; and taper towards the end of the upper jaw, which advances beyond the under: both jaws form a mouth that extends to the external angles of the eyes, which are long and narrow. The uvea is black, and all the rest white. The ears are large, and nearly resemble those of a Man; and their whole structure indicates a delicate sense of hearing. Two white bands arise on the head; pass over the ears; and, receding from each other, terminate in an arch

arch on the sides of the belly. It's legs are short; and the paws are divided into five toes, armed with black claws, with which it digs holes in the earth. It's back is arched like that of a Hog, and it's belly is flat. The tail is of equal length with the body, and differs not from that of the Fox. The hair is of a dark grey colour, and as long as that of a Cat. It burrows in the earth like a Rabbit, but it's hole is not so deep. I have had much difficulty in extracting the bad smell of this animal from my cloaths which had been infected by it: though several times washed, soaked, and dried in the sun, it continued more than eight days. I was informed, that this smell proceeds from the animal's urine, which it discharges on it's tail, and by this means disperses it all around, in order to put the enemy to flight by the intolerable stench; that it, for the same purpose, wets the entrance to it's habitation; and, that it is so very fond of small birds, and poultry, as to prove the chief cause of the destruction of birds in the country of Buenos-Ayres."

It is observed, by Buffon, that the Chinche
appears

appears to be the same animal with the Chin-cille mentioned by Acosta. "The Chin-cilles," Acosta remarks, "are small animals like Squirrels, and their hair is wonderfully soft and smooth. They are found in the Sierre of Peru."

There seem to be varieties of the Chinche, if we may judge from it's colours. The sides of these animals are sometimes black; and, sometimes, a dark or dusky chocolate brown. The stripe of black on the back, also, though generally extending about half way along the back from the tail, is sometimes seen to approach the neck. The tail, too, though usually black, is often white; and sometimes black, or chocolate brown, and white only at the sides and tips, or the tip alone.

The Chinche is said to be prodigiously fond of eggs; and it's flesh, notwithstanding the foetid smell of the animal, is considered by the Indians as a great delicacy.

PIN-TAILED GROUSE.

AS our figure of this bird is from Edwards, we shall commence our account of it with his description.

He calls it the Little Pin-Tailed Grouse: and informs us, that it is about the size of a Partridge; though, in the shape, he observes, it has more the appearance of a Dove, by the length of it's wings, which when closed measure nearly eight inches, whereas in the Grey Partridge they measure only six.

After telling us, that this is the Cock bird, he adds—"The bill is of a brown or horn colour, darkest at the point, which is made much like those of our common poultry: the nostrils are at the base of the upper mandible, close to the feathers of the forehead. The head is of an ash-colour; but, on the sides, round and under the eyes, it is stained with orange-colour. Above the eye is a line of black. The throat, from the bill, more than an inch downwards, is also black, as in the Cock Sparrow. The
lower

lower part of the neck before, or the beginning of the breast, has a half-moon-like spot of orange-colour, bordered above and beneath with narrow black lines: the points of this crescent tend upwards to the hinder part of the neck. The remainder of the breast, and belly, the thighs, fore part of the legs, and under the tail, are covered with white feathers; though the downy part of the feathers next the flesh is dusky, and the coverts beneath the tail, outwardly, are mixed with a little black and reddish brown. The hinder part of the neck and back is covered with brownish feathers; having their tips more yellow, and lighter, and their middle parts darkened by dusky transverse lines. The rump, and upper side of the tail, are more regularly marked with transverse lines of orange-colour and black. The side feathers of the tail are tipped with white, and shorten gradually to the outermost on each side; the two middlemost being longer a great deal than the rest, rather narrower than they are expressed in the figure, and of a dusky colour. The covert-feathers of the wings are beautifully variegated with arched lines of orange and coffee colour, their tips being white. The quills next
the

the back are of the same colour with it : the rest of the quills are of a dark ash-colour, becoming gradually almost black at their tips. The sides under the wings, and the inner covert-feathers of the wings, are white. The legs, on their fore parts, are covered with white feathers like hair. The feet are bare, and of an ash-colour. The three forward toes are connected together by skins at their bottoms, as in many other birds : the back toe is very small."

To this minute description of the bird figured, Edwards adds—That there is a fine drawing of the Pin-Tailed Grouse, as big as life, preserved in the British Museum ; that this bird was brought from Aleppo, well preserved dry, by Dr. Russel, who had resided many years in that city, and published, since his return, observations on that country, accompanied by figures of this and other birds ; that the doctor gave him liberty to make this print, as well as some others, after the natural birds in his possession ; that, in the Turkish language, it is called Kata ; that the doctor says, the Female is of the same size, but varies a little in colour, not being altogether

altogether so beautiful, and the pointed feathers in the tail a little shorter ; that these birds are found in the desarts, not far from Aleppo, the greatest part of the year, but in May and June come nearer the city, for the sake of water, when they are taken in great plenty, and sold very cheap in the markets of that city ; that Dr. Shaw, in his Travels and Observations in Barbary, has given a bad figure, and brief description, of what Edwards believes to be this same bird, though it appears with three toes only, the back toe being probably overlooked by the legs being covered with feathers ; that Dr. Shaw calls it Kittawia in his copper-plate, and Kittawiah in his description ; and that Dr. Russel, Edwards believes, is the first who has given us a good history of this bird.

This Little Pin-Tailed Grouse of Edwards, is the Tetrao-Alchata, of Linnæus, Gmelin, and Klein ; the Ganga, commonly called the Pyrennean Ptarmigan, of Buffon ; the Bonasa Pyrenaica, of Brisson ; the Partridge of Da-mascus, of Willughby and Ray ; and the Kittawiah, or African Lagopus, of Shaw.

Buffon, in his account of this bird, thus animadvert on what has fallen from Edwards —“ This author,” says he, “ tells us, that Dr. Shaw names it Kittawiah, and that he only gives three toes to each foot ; but he alleges, that the traveller has committed this oversight, in not attending to the hind toe, which is hid under the plumage of the legs. Yet he had a little before mentioned, and we readily perceive it from the figure, that the fore-part only of the leg is covered with white feathers like hairs ; and it is difficult to conceive, how the hind toe could be concealed under the anterior plumage. It would be more natural to say, that it escaped Dr. Shaw’s observation by it’s diminutive size ; for it is only two lines long. The two lateral toes are also very short, compared with the middle one ; and, in them all, the edges are marked with small indentings, as in the Common Grouse.

“ This species,” Buffon remarks, “ is found in most of the warm countries in the ancient continent ; in Spain, in the South of France, in Italy, in Syria, in Turkey and Arabia, in Barbary, and even at Senegal : for the bird

figured

figured in the Planches Enluminées, by the name of the Senegal Hazel Grouse, is only a variety, and somewhat smaller; but has the same long feathers or threads in the tail, the lateral quills become gradually shorter the farther they are placed from the middle, the wings are very long, the legs are covered before with a white down, the middle toe is much longer than those near the sides, and the hind one is exceedingly short; lastly, it has no red skin over the eyes, and differs from the Pin-Tailed Grouse only in being rather smaller, and it's plumage deeper tinged with reddish. It is, therefore, only a variety of the same species, produced by the influence of climate."

As Brisson is accused, by Buffon, of having confounded this bird with his Pyrennean Hazel Grouse, he here takes occasion to add—"What ought to shew, that this bird is different from the Hazel Grouse, and should therefore be distinguished by a different name, is that, besides the disparity of figure, it always inhabits the warm countries, and never occurs in the cold, or even the temperate, climates; whereas, the Hazel Grouse is rare, except in chilly tracts

“ It may be proper,” concludes Buffon, “ in this place, to transcribe what Dr. Shaw informs us with respect to the Kittawiah, or Barbary Hazel Grouse, and which is all we know on the subject, that the reader may compare it with the Pin-Tailed Grouse, or the Pyrennean Hazel Grouse, and judge if they are really two individuals of the same species.

“ The Kittawiah, or African Lagopus,” says Dr. Shaw, “ as we may call it, is another bird of the gregarious and granivorous kind, which likewise wanteth the hinder toe. It frequenteth the most barren, as the Rhaad doth the most fertile, parts of these countries; being, in size and habit of body, like the Dove, with short feathered feet, also, as in some other birds of that kind. The body is of a livid colour, spotted with black; the belly blackish; and, on the throat, there is the figure of a half-moon, in a beautiful yellow. The tip of each feather of the tail hath a white spot upon it; and the middle is long, and pointed, as in the Merops. The flesh is of the same colour with the Rhaad’s; red upon the breast, and white in the legs: agreeing, farther, in being not
only

only of an agreeable taste, but easy digestion."

We shall only add, that as Buffon objects to the excuse made by Edwards, for Dr. Shaw's overlooking the hind toe, on account of the feathers; so we, in our turn, object to that which is suggested by Buffon, with regard to it's shortness: since it does not seem to us likely, that an intelligent traveller would expressly state the want of a toe which actually existed; and, therefore, we conceive this Kit-tawiah to have been a variety, or an individual, in which the hind toe was deficient.





MOSS ROSE.

Published May 1st 1860, by Harrison. Chase, & Co. 178, Fleet Street.

MOSS ROSE.

IN whatever way we regard this charming flower, it's excellence is great; and, perhaps, taken all together, the Moss Rose may be considered, among Roses, as incomparably the most interesting. It's structure is, at once, peculiar, curious, and elegant; it's colour, exquisitely beautiful; it's odour, deliciously fragrant. In every thing, but what regards the mossy adornment from which it derives it's common English appellation, it certainly resembles, and cannot well surpass, the Centifolia, or Hundred Leaved Red Rose, of Linnaeus. Hence the great Swedish naturalist has been induced to consider it as merely a variety of that species. To this opinion, much as we reverence the authority of that incomparable man, we cannot possibly bring our minds to assent; and are satisfied, that the difference is sufficiently great, and constant, to justify Tournefort, Miller, and others, who have considered it as a distinct species.

“The Moss Rose,” says Miller, “is called the Moss Provence Rose, from the resemblance
which

which the flowers of this have to those of the common Provence Rose: yet it is, undoubtedly, a distinct species; for, although the stalks and shoots of this are very like those of the common, yet the plants are difficult to propagate, which the common sort is not. This very rarely sends up suckers from the roots; and, when the branches are laid down, they are long before they put out roots: so that this sort has been frequently propagated, by budding it on stocks of other sorts of Roses; but the plants so raised are not so durable as those which are propagated by layers."

Miller enumerates no less than twenty-two distinct species of the Rose; and this, which is the last, he thus specifically designates—

"Rosa Caule Petiolisque Aculeatis, Pedunculis Calycibusque Pilosissimis—or Rose with Armed Stalks and Foot Stalks of the Leaves, and the Foot Stalks and the Empalements of the Flowers very Hairy. This is the Rosa Rubra Plena, Spinosissima, Pedunculo Muscoso—or the most Thorny, Double Red Rose, with a Mossy Foot Stalk, commonly called the Moss
Provence

Provence Rose—of Boerhaave. The stalks and branches of this Rose are closely armed with brown spines; the foot stalks of the flowers, and the empalements, are covered with long hair-like Moss; and the flowers are of an elegant crimson colour, and have a most agreeable odour.”

He observes, that most of the different sorts of Roses are of foreign growth, and have been at various times introduced into the English gardens: but gives us no information as to the time when, or the climate from whence, this fine Rose was originally brought into our country. He remarks, however, “that Roses in general are natives of northern countries, or grow on the cold mountains in the warmer parts of Europe: so that they are very hardy with respect to cold, but love an open, free air. Some species,” he says, “will not flower in a warm soil and situation, nor near the smoke of London. In a rich, moist soil, and open situation, they will produce a greater quantity of flowers, and those much finer, than when they are on a dry soil, or in a shady situation. The pruning which they require is only to cut
out

out their dead wood, and take off all the suckers, which should be done every Autumn; and, if there are any very luxuriant branches, which draw the nourishment from the other parts of the plant, they should be taken out, or shortened, to cause them to produce more branches, if there be occasion for them to supply a vacancy: but crouding them with branches must be avoided, which is as injurious to these plants as it is to fruit-trees; for, if the branches have not equal benefit of the sun and air, they will not produce their flowers so strong, nor in so great plenty, as when they are more open, and better exposed to the sun, so that the air may circulate the more freely between them."

To these judicious hints from Miller, for the culture of Roses in general, we shall only add, that the Moss Rose grows to the height of four or five feet: and, that the Provence Rose, of which some consider it as a variety, is that most beautiful and deliciously fragrant, but very common Rose, better known, among our English gardeners, by the vulgar appellation of the Cabbage Rose; on account of it's frequently growing to a large size, and having the petals closely folded over each other like a Cabbage.





HARE-LIPPED MONKEY.

Published & Sold by Harrison, Cleave & Co. 178, Fleet Street.

HARE-LIPPED MONKEY.

THE animal which we have figured under this name, is the *Cercopithecus Faunus*, of the Linnæan system; the Bearded *Cercopithecus*, of Clusius, and of Brisson; and the Malbrouck, of Buffon. It appears to be either a variety, or kindred species, of the *Cercopithecus Cynomologus*, of Linnæus; the Macaque, of Buffon; and the *Cercopithecus Cynocephalus*, of Brisson.

Perhaps, though the Hare-Lip is certainly as strongly marked in this animal, as in any other of the Monkey tribes, and appears more conspicuously than in the Macaque, or *Cynomologus* of Linnæus, usually called the Hare-Lipped Monkey; it might have been as well to have adopted, with Buffon, the native name Malbrouck, by which it is known in Bengal.

Buffon describes, under one head, his Malbrouck and Chinese Bonnet: observing, that “these two Monkeys seem to be of the same species; which,” says he, “though different
in

in some respects from that of the Macaque make so near an approach to it, that we are doubtful whether the Macaque, the Egret, the Malbrouck, and the Chinese Bonnet, are four varieties only, or permanent races of the same species. As these animals produce not in our climate, we cannot ascertain the identity or diversity of their species; but must judge from the differences in their figure and external qualities. The Macaque and the Egret are so similar, that we presumed them to be one species. It is the same with the Malbrouck and Chinese Bonnet. But, as the latter differ from the former more than they differ between themselves, we thought it best to separate them. Our presumption with regard to the diversity of these two species, is founded, first, on the difference in their figure; secondly, on the differences of colour, and disposition of the hair; thirdly, on the different proportions in the skeletons of the two kinds; and, finally, on the two former being natives of the southern regions of Africa, while the two latter are natives of Bengal. This last consideration is of equal weight with any of the others; for we have shewn that, in wild animals totally independent

pendent of man, the distance of climate is a pretty certain indication of remoteness of species. Besides, the Malbrouck, and Chinese Bonnet, are not the only species or races of Monkeys found in Bengal. It appears, from the evidence of travellers, that there are four varieties; namely, White, Black, Red, and Grey, Monkeys: they alledge, that the Black are most easily tamed. Those which we saw, were of a reddish grey colour; and they appeared to be tame, and even docile.

“The Monkey of Calicut, with greyish hair, mentioned by Pyrard, should probably be referred to the Malbrouck species. In this country, the killing of Monkeys is prohibited. They are so importunate, troublesome, and numerous, that they do much damage. The inhabitants of the towns and villages are obliged to lattice their windows, to prevent the Monkeys from entering their houses.

“The Malbrouck has cheek-pouches, and callosities on it's buttocks. The tail is nearly as long as both the body and head. The eyelids are flesh-coloured, and the face is of a cinereous

cinereous grey. The eyes and muzzle are large. The ears are large, thin, and flesh coloured. It has a band of grey hair, like the Mone, or Varied Monkey: but the superior parts of it's body are of a uniform yellowish brown colour, and the inferior are of a yellowish grey. It walks on four feet; and is about a foot and a half long, from the point of the muzzle to the origin of the tail.

“ The Chinese Bonnet, which appears to be a variety of the Malbrouck, differs in the two following articles: in the former, the hair on the top of the head is disposed in the form of a flat bonnet, from which it's name has been derived; and it's tail is, proportionably, longer. The Females of both these races are subject to a periodical evacuation.”

It might seem singular, that Buffon should have omitted to notice the beard of the Malbrouck, from which it is named by Clusius and Brisson, did we not know how seldom his descriptions are minutely particular.

Dr. Shaw, in his late publication, significantly

cantly called "Systematic Natural History," has egregiously erred respecting this animal. He has copied Buffon's figure, as we have done, of the Malbrouck, under the name of the Hare-Lipped Monkey; and then, which we have been careful not to do, has given, as a synonyme, the Macaque of Buffon, and described that African animal, instead of the Asiatic Malbrouck represented. So that, in fact, he has neither figured the Macaque, which he has described; nor described the Malbrouck, which he has figured. Nor is this the only error into which Dr. Shaw has on this occasion fallen; for he confounds the *Cynomologus* and *Cynocephalus* of Linnæus, in a manner which we should not have expected where the writer seems so particularly boastful of his scientific arrangement.

Pennant, who has, as we apprehend, very innocently led Dr. Shaw into these mistakes, on mentioning the Malbrouck as a variety of the Macaque, makes the following ingenious remarks—

"Le Malbrouck of M. De Buffon," says he,

he, "so much resembles this species, that I place it here as a variety. That able Zoologist suspected the same; but separates them, on account of some trifling distinctions, and the difference of country: this being a native of India, the other of Africa. But," adds Pennant, "since those very distinctions arise from the last cause, it seems better to unite them, than to multiply the species, already so numerous. A few years ago," concludes he, "one that seemed of this species was shewn in London, equal in size to a small Greyhound."

This is all that Pennant says respecting the Malbrouck; and, as he did not copy the figure, this might seem to him sufficient: but the case is very different with Dr. Shaw, yet he has not given us a single sentence on the subject.





BLUE-FACED GREEN PARROT

Published, May 8th 1866, by Harrison, Chase & Co. 178. Fleet Street.

BLUE-FACED GREEN PARROT.

IN the Linnæan List of Edwards's birds, this Parrot is unaccountably called *Ramphastos Dicolorus*. The error, however, has been rectified in the *Systema Naturæ*: of which it is, now, the *Psittacus Autumnalis Cyanocephalus*, or Blue-Headed Autumnal Parrot; being the first variety of the Autumnal Parrots of Linnæus and Gmelin. It is the Blue-Headed Creature, of Bancroft's Guiana; the Blue-Headed Crick, of Buffon; and the Blue-Faced Green Parrot of Edwards and Latham.

It appears to have been originally described by Edwards, whose admirable figure we have adopted. The account which he gives of it is follows—

“This bird,” says Edwards, “is of the bigness of a small-sized Hen, or Pullet. The bill is of a horn or ash-colour; having a spot of orange-colour on each side of the upper mandible,

mandible, which is moderately hooked, and has an angle on each side: the nostrils are placed in a skin that falls a little way over the bill. The fore part of the head, or face, all round the bill, is covered with blue feathers. The eyes are placed in this blue space; being surrounded with a narrow bare skin of a flesh-colour. The irides of the eyes are of an orange-colour. On the throat, below the blue, is a plat of red feathers. The hinder part of the head and neck; the back, and covert-feathers of the wings; and the breast, belly, and thighs; are all of a pleasant green colour, darker on the back, and lighter on the under side. The greater wing-feathers, or quills, are blue; those following them are blue at their tips, and red at their bottoms; the remaining quills, that cover the back, are green. The insides of the quills are of a light blue, a little inclining to green. The tail, above, is yellow at it's tips, for half-way; the remainder, to the bottoms of the feathers, is of a full green; and the under-side of a pale yellowish green: some of the inner webs of the outer feathers being red towards their bottoms or roots. The legs, feet, and claws, stand

stand as in others of the Parrot-kind, and are of a flesh-colour."

Edwards merely adds, to these particulars, that this bird was the property of Mr. Lemman, of Bishopsgate Street, London; that his drawing was taken from life; and, that it is, he believes, a bird not before figured or described, this being the only one of the species which he had ever seen.

Buffon, who makes seven species of those Parrots which he denominates Cricks, describes this bird as his sixth species, or Blue-Headed Crick.

He observes, that it is described by Edwards; and, that it is found in Guiana.

His description is very short; but, as far as it goes, considerably agrees with that of Edwards.

"All the fore side of the head and the throat," says Buffon, "are blue; which colour is terminated, on the breast, by a red spot.

The

BLUE-FACED GREEN PARROT.

The rest of the body is green; which is deeper on the back than beneath. The superior coverts of the wings are green; their great quills are blue; those adjacent, red, and the upper part blue at the extremity: the quills near the body are green. The quills of the tail are green on their upper surface as far as the middle, and yellowish green below: the lateral quills are red on their exterior webs. The iris is orange coloured; the bill is blackish cinereous, with a reddish spot on the sides of the upper mandible; the feet are flesh-coloured; and the nails are black."

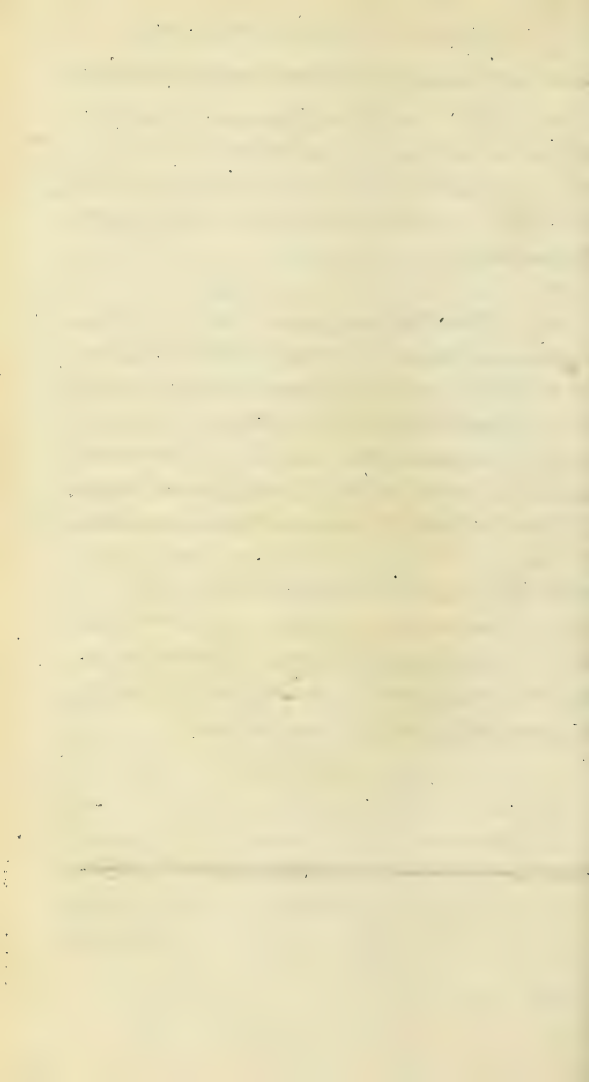
To this species, Buffon refers the following varieties—

" 1. The Cocho Parrot, mentioned by Fernandez: which differs in so far only as it is variegated with red and whitish, instead of red and blueish; in every other respect, it is the same with the Blue-Headed Crick. The Spaniards call it Catherina; which name they apply, also, to the second variety of the Aouarou-Couraou; and Fernandez says, that it prattles well.

" 2. The

“ 2. The Lesser Green Parrot of Edwards: which is distinguished only by it's red face and orange cheeks ; it's other colours, and it's size, are the same with those of the Blue-Headed Crick.

“ 3. The Brazilian Green Parrot of Edwards: it's face, and the top of it's neck, are of a fine red, whereas these parts are blueish in the Blue-Headed Crick ; but, in other respects, the resemblance is exact. We cannot conceive,” adds Buffon, “ why Brisson ranges this bird with the Dominican Parrot mentioned by Labat: for that author says, only, that there are a few red feathers in the wings, in the tail, and under the throat; and that all the rest of it's plumage is green. But these characters are too general ; and will apply, equally, to many other Amazons and Cricks.”







CROWNED GONDOLA SHELL.

CROWNED GONDOLA SHELL.

OUR account of this beautiful shell is chiefly translated from Knorr, whose elegant figure we have also adopted. The English name by which we have ventured to distinguish it, seems to us sufficiently warranted in what Knorr has himself collected and stated on the subject. An exact translation of the appellation which he gives it in his Systematic Table, would by no means suit the refinement of our language, or the delicacy of an English ear. He classes it in the family of *Cochlea Globosæ*, or Globular Shells; the genus of *Cymbia*, or Boats; and calls it, “*L’Auget Couronné en bout de Teton.*”

The following are the particulars of what he has published as the history and description of this fine shell—

Rumphius places this shell at the head of the *Volutes*, or Conic Shells, and calls it *Cymbium*; that is to say, a Boat-shaped Drinking Cup,

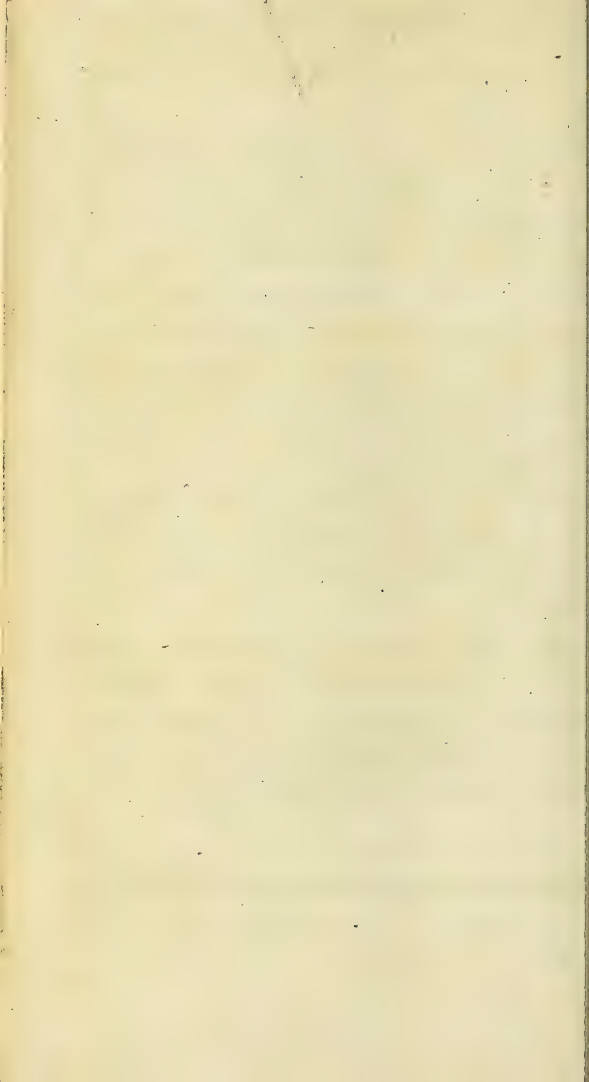
Cup, which the Dutch name Gekroon de Bak, or Kroonhoorn. But, though Rumphius be the principal systematic author, relative to all which concerns shells, it happens, with regard to this shell, as well as on some other occasions, that he is not followed by the Amateurs; who will neither suffer it to pass under the name of the Crown Shell, nor admit it's introduction among those which are denominated Volutes. In fact, there is a Cornet, or Horn Shell, to which the name of Crowned Horn has been appropriated; notwithstanding that, in the class where this shell ought to be ranged, the Dutch have long since made a particular species, which they name Bakken; that is to say, Troughs, or Boats. The Dutch, indeed, give the name of Bak, to all hollow wooden vessels in which any thing may be placed as in a little trough. It is thus that they call Bakken, or Troughs, all shells which have large apertures, and are hollow their whole length, whether they be more or less bellied: and it is for this reason, that they give to certain Horn Shells, or Cornets, the name Trough of Agate; because the opening is larger, and they are more bel-

: lied,

lied, than the Cornets, or Horn Shells, in general.

The Shell here represented, is properly the Gekroonde Tepel-Bak, of the Dutch; or Nipple Crowned Trough or Boat Shell, which some call the Gondola Shell. It receives the epithet Crowned, on account of the toothed appearance which goes round the first circumvolution. It is called a Trough, or Boat, because the opening is large, and swelled; for these shells are found from fifteen to sixteen inches in length, and nine in circumference. Lastly, they call it Boat with a Nipple, in Dutch Zizenbak; because the small contours at the extremity resemble the Nipple of a Breast.

This shell is smooth, and brilliant. The colour is a rich brown, on which are two bands of a darker colour. The entire length of the shell is marked with small lines. The internal colour is white, bordering on yellow.







MANGABEY.

Published May 22. 1800, by Harrison, Chase, & Co. 178, Fleet Street.

MANGABEY.

THERE appear to be varieties of this animal: which is the *Cercopithecus Æthiops*, of the Linnæan system; the White Eyelid Monkey, of Pennant; and the Mangabey, of Buffon, and of the Leverian Museum. Dr. Shaw, on his plate, which is copied, like our annexed figure, from Buffon, calls it “Mangabe.” but describes it, in his letter-press, under the title “White Eyelid Monkey.” This is the more extraordinary; as Dr. Shaw expressly asserts, that “though the White Eyelids in this Monkey form a remarkable character, yet they are not peculiar to this species alone.”

From Buffon, we have the following particulars—“We have had,” says he, “two individuals of this species, both of which were sent to us under the denomination of Madagascar Apes. It is easy to distinguish the Mangabeys from all the other Monkeys, by a very remarkable character: their eyelids are naked, and of a very splendid white colour. They have a thick, broad, long muzzle, and a prominent

prominent ring round their eyes. Some of them have the hair on the head, neck, and upper part of the body, of a yellow brown colour, and that on the belly white. In others, the hair on the head and body is lighter; and they are distinguished from the rest by a broad collar of white hair, which surrounds their neck and cheeks. Both carry their tail arched, and the tail is long and bushy. They come from the same country as the Vari, or Ruffed Maucauco; and, as they resemble him in the length of the muzzle and tail, in the manner of carrying the latter, and in the varieties of colour, they seem to form the shade between the Makis and the Guenons or Long-Tailed Monkeys."

The great French naturalist merely adds, as the distinctive characters of this species, that "the Mangabey has cheek-pouches, and callosities on the buttocks. The tail is as long as both the body and head. It has a prominent ring round the eyes, and the upper eyelid is extremely white. The muzzle is thick and long. The eyebrows consist of stiff, crisped hair; and the ears are black, and almost naked. The hair

hair on the superior parts of the body is brown, and that on the inferior is grey. There are varieties in this species; some of them are of a uniform colour; others have a white circle round the neck, and round the cheeks, in the form of a beard. They walk on four feet; and are nearly a foot and a half long, from the extremity of the muzzle to the origin of the tail. The Females of these species menstruate."

The variety mentioned by Buffon is the *Cercopithecus Æthiops Torquatus*, of the Linnaean system.

Pennant, who describes the Mangabey very concisely, gives us, notwithstanding, some additional information: we find none elsewhere.

"It has," he tells us, "a long, black, naked, and Dog-like face. The upper eyelids are of a pure white. The ears are black, and like the human. It has no canine teeth. The hairs on the sides of the face, beneath the cheeks, are longer than the rest. The tail is long. The colour of the whole body is tawny

tawny and black. It has flat nails on the thumbs and fore-fingers: blunt claws on the others. The tail, hands, and feet, are black. It was shewn in London a few years ago. The native place uncertain. That described by M. De Buffon came from Madagascar; was very good-natured; went on all-fours. Le Mangabey a Collier Blanc is a variety, with the long hair on the cheeks and round the neck white. I have seen one at Mr. Brook's, perhaps of this kind, with the crown of the head ferruginous; cheeks, under side of the neck, and belly, white; and the back, legs, and tail, black."





PUFFIN.

PUFFIN, OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

EDWARDS, whose excellent figure of this curious bird we have adopted, says that the Isle of Wight Puffin is of a different genus from the Puffin of the Isle of Man.

It is the *Alca Arctica*, of Linnæus; the *Fratercula*, of Brisson; the *Anas Arctica*, of Sibbald, of Willughby, and of Ray; the *Plautus Arcticus*, of Klein; the *Lunda*, of Clusius, of Nieremberg, and of Johnston; the *Puphinus Anglicus*, of Gesner, and of Aldrovandus; the *Macareux*, of Buffon; and the Isle of Wight Puffin, of Edwards. It has, also, received a number of local names, chiefly on account of the singular structure of it's bill. In Martin's St. Kilda, it is called the Bowger; by Anderson, and our Whale-fishers, the Greenland Parrot; in North Wales, the Puffin; in South Wales, the Golden Head, Bottle-Nose, and Helegug; in Yorkshire, near Scarborough, the Mullet; and in Durham, at the Mouth of the Tces, as well as by some naturalists,

ralists, the Coulterneb. In the Kamtschadale language, it is termed Ypatka ; in the Norwegian, and in the Feroe Islands, Lunde, Soë-Papegay, the Chicken Lund-Toëller ; and, in Greenland, Killengak.

“ The Puffin,” says Edwards, “ has the bill broad and flat, much compressed sideways, contrary to that of the Duck. The nostrils are remarkably near the line dividing the two mandibles of the bill. A yellow skin round the angle of the mouth extends a little way on the sides of the head. Round the basis of the upper mandible, is a callous substance, of a whitish colour ; full of punctures, as if pricked with a needle. Each mandible has a blue triangular mark near it’s basis : these blue spaces are divided from the point of the bill, which is of a bright red, by a deep furrow ; and there are two furrows more, between this and the bill, not so deep. The bill is pretty sharply ridged, both above and beneath. The inside of the mouth is yellow. The eyes are of a dark colour ; the eyelids, reddish. Above and beneath the eye, are horny substances of a blueish colour, adhering to the eyelids : that
above,

above, triangular; that beneath, longish. See the figure. The sides of the head all round the eyes are white. The top of the head, the neck all round, the back, rump, tail, and upper sides of the wings, are black. The tail is composed of sixteen feathers: which I think strange; because the two larger species of this genus, found with it in the Isle of Wight, have only twelve. The ridge of the wing is whitish; the tips of the inner quills are ash-coloured; and the insides of the wings are of a light ash-colour. The breast, belly, thighs, and covert-feathers under the tail, are white. The legs and feet are of a yellowish orange-colour. The feet have three toes forward, webbed together as in Ducks. It has no back toe. The claws are black."

Edwards having figured this bird on the same plate with the Razor-Bill, has considerably blended their history, as well as that of the Guillemot; on account of their being joint tenants of the rocks called the Needles, at the westernmost point of the Isle of Wight. He has probably been the less particular in his account, as he observes that "they have been
figured

figured and described by almost all the authors who have wrote on birds." He remarks, that they are all frequently brought from Greenland by our Whale-fishers, who know the Puffin by the name of the Greenland Parrot; and, that he believes they breed on all the convenient rocky shores in the northern parts of Europe.

" In the beginning of June 1761," says Edwards, " I had the curiosity to visit the Needles, in the Isle of Wight; where I spent a week in seeing what was curious in that part of the island, and went off to sea several times under the stupendous cliffs where these birds breed. Many strangers of our southern counties visit these parts yearly on the same account. When we enter some of our great Cathedrals, their greatness and solemn gloominess strike us with a pleasing, reverential, kind of chilling horror; and, when we view the magnificent Palaces of sovereign Princes, we are struck with the beauty, harmony, and regularity, and a striking sense of the riches, power, art, and fine taste, that could form such terrestrial Heavens: but, O! when I had
launched

launched a little way out into the ocean, and taken a full view of this most amazing and stupendous work of Nature, all the sensations produced by Temples and Palaces, the works of Art, were like shadows compared with real substances. The stupendous greatness of these rocks strikes the beholder with chill horror and amazement never felt before. While a stranger is near them, he fears that some protuberant masses of the rock will give way, and wreck his vessel, and drown the presumptuous spectators. It is necessary to keep at a quarter of a mile distance at least, to make any judgment of the height of the cliff. In some places, it is nearly perpendicular; in others, over-hanging: in others, there are rows of shelves, or lodgments for the birds; where they sit thick in rows, though hardly distinct to be seen separately, but their motion discovers them. In certain places high in the cliff, as well as under high-water mark, you see great chasms, and deep caverns, that seem to enter far into the rock. Here and there are chrystal streams, and broken rippling waters, issuing forth pretty high in the rock. The strata of chalk-stone, flints, &c. divided in some parts, on an almost
plain

plain surface, for the depth of six hundred feet—the height of the rock, in many places—afford great entertainment to a curious and inquisitive mind. It is strange, to see Sheep and Lambs feeding near the water's edge, in the lower parts of this cliff; and not easily conceivable how they get thither, without being precipitated into the deep: but they have the power of treading surely, in places inaccessible to Man. Though these birds are not counted eatable, yet many of them are destroyed through wantonness. When a gun is discharged, from sea, under the rock, the birds fly off in such amazing numbers as to darken the surface of the sea under them. Great numbers are always seen, fishing in the sea; others, sitting on the cliffs; and many, always passing and re-passing over your boat. The Fishermen make baits of their flesh, to catch Lobsters, Crabs, &c. The ignorant, on this part of the island, suppose that these birds are found in no part of the world but at the Needles. The face of this stupendous rock extends about four miles; and very nearly, if not precisely, facing the south. The west point terminates in what is properly called the Needles; which are several

vast

vast rude obelisks, or pillars, separated by time and the force of the sea from the main rock, and stand detached from each other, arising immediately out of the sea. These birds, they say, are seen here not much above two months in the year, and first appear in the beginning of May. The Fishermen, that are always about these rocks, declare that these birds are seen three or four times in the winter, for a day or two each time, in as great numbers as at their breeding time: and, that they know when to expect them; which is, after a little mild weather, when the sun lies warm on the cliff, and the sea beneath is pretty calm, to give them opportunity to seek their food. The top of the cliff is a barren, chalky, and stony down, which feeds a good number of Sheep. Cormorants, Shags, Gulls, Cornish Choughs, Jackdaws, Starlings, Wild Pigeons, and many sorts of small birds, breed annually on these rocks."

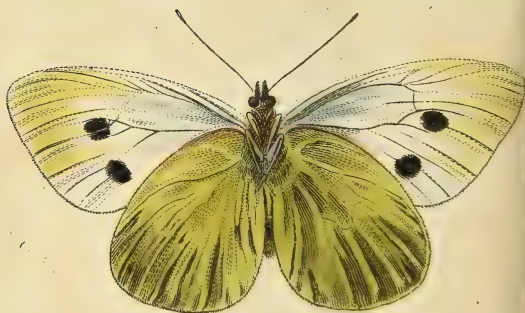
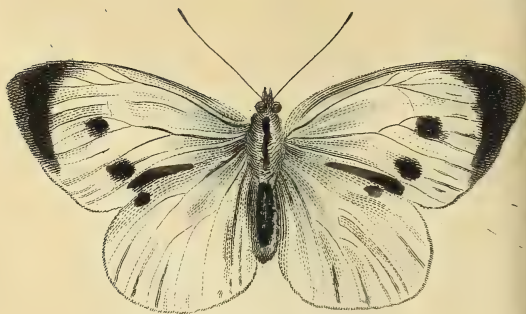
We have been tempted to transcribe the whole of this pleasing account from Edwards, though it is rather a description of the Needles than of the Puffin of the Isle of Wight. Buffon also

The voice of the Puffin is said to be disagreeable, and seems as if it cost it an effort. The Male differs not from the Female, except that his colours are deeper. Their weight is about twelve ounces. The size of the egg is equal to that of a Hen.

The Viscount de Querhoënt, in a letter to Buffon, dated June 29, 1781, says—"the Puffin is known on this coast [that of Croisic] under the name of Gode, and occurs at all seasons. It seldom comes to land, and then only on the nearest shore. It nestles in the holes of craggy rocks, especially near Belle-Isle, at the place called the Old Castle: it there lays on the bare ground three eggs. It is found in the whole of the Gulph of Gascogne."

If this account be correct, that of it's laying only a single egg, as generally agreed by naturalists, must necessarily be an error: but we suspect that the Count De Querhoënt may have related, in this respect, only what he had been informed.





GREAT GARDEN WHITE BUTTERFLY.

Published May 22. 1800, by Harrison, Cluse, & Co. 178, Fleet Street.

GREAT GARDEN WHITE BUTTERFLY.

PERHAPS, though nothing can well be more frequently seen than the White Butterfly, in our fields as well as gardens, the little which we find it necessary to say respecting this very common insect, may contain some information to many readers.

The Great Garden White Butterfly, is the *Brassicæ*, or Great White Cabbage Butterfly, of Linnæus; and is evidently so named, from the Caterpillar, which is yellow, black, and blue, and feeds on the leaves of the Cabbage. The Fly is said to appear in May, and in July: so that it may be considered as breeding twice in the year.

The *Brassicæ*, or our Great Garden White Butterfly, is represented on both sides, of it's natural size, in the print annexed.

The upper side is almost wholly of a clear white: except that, on each of the superior wings, there are two black spots near the middle, with a small streak of black beneath, and the tips or extremities of the wings are also
marked

marked with black; and, on each inferior wing, there is a single black spot on the upper margin.

The under sides of the superior wings are tinged with yellow, and the whole of the inferior wings, are of a yellowish brown colour.

This is the description of the Male, as figured on our plate: but the Female differs, in being entirely white on the superior wing, except a similar but smaller edging of black at the tip or extremity; having, in fact, no other spots of black, than those small ones which appear on the upper margins of the inferior wing. In other respects, they are very much alike; and few common observers, on a cursory view, ever notice any difference, till it has been pointed out to their attention.

The Small White Cabbage Butterfly, or Small Garden White, is the *Rapæ* of Linnaeus; and greatly resembles the larger species. It's Caterpillar is green, with a pale yellow line on each side.





JAGUAR LEOPARD.

JAGUAR LEOPARD.

IN our description of the Hunting Leopard, we took occasion to mention the animal which is here represented from a drawing sent to Buffon by Mr. Collinson. As we have no facts to assist us, either from Mr. Collinson or Buffon, in giving any farther account of this figure than we have there transcribed from the latter, we shall take the opportunity, thus afforded us, to apply some of the general distinctions noticed with regard to those spotted animals with which this object may be supposed to bear any affinity. In the mean time, though we have adopted the name which we find under the print copied from Buffon, we do not give it as an appellation of which we can ourselves entirely approve.

The Panther, Ounce, and Leopard, are described by Buffon under one general head—"To remove," says he, "all ambiguities, arising from the use of improper names, or other causes, let it be remarked that, besides the Tigers, whose history and description I have

have already given, Asia and Africa afford other three species of this genus, all different from the Tiger, and from each other. — These three species are, the Panther, the Ounce, and the Leopard; which naturalists have not only confounded with one another, but with species of the same genus peculiar to America. Of the latter, I shall here take no notice; but confine myself, solely, to those of the Old Continent.

“ The first species is the Panther; which was known to the Greeks by the name *Paradalis*, to the ancient Latins by that of *Panthera* and *Pardus*, and to the more modern Latins by that of *Leopardus*. The body of this animal, when arrived at full growth, is five or six feet long; measuring from the extremity of the muzzle, to the origin of the tail which is more than two feet. The basis of the colour on the back and sides is of a more or less deep yellow, and that of the belly is whitish. The animal is marked with black spots; which are circular, or in the form of a rose, detached from each other on the sides, hollow in the middle, and most of them have several

veral lesser spots in their centre of the same colour. These spots, of which some are oblong, and others circular, are frequently three inches in diameter. The spots on the head, breast, belly, and legs, are entire.

“ The second species is the Little Panther of Oppian: to which the ancients have assigned no particular name; but modern travellers have called it Ounce, from the corrupted term Lynx or Lunx. We shall adopt the name Ounce, because the animal has some affinity to the Lynx. The Ounce is much smaller than the Panther; being only three feet and a half long, which is nearly the size of the Lynx. The length of the hair exceeds that of the Panther; as well as that of the tail, which is sometimes more than three feet in length, though the body of the Ounce is, on the whole, one-third less than that of the Panther, whose tail is only about two feet and a half. The ground colour of the Ounce is a whitish grey on the back and sides, and the grey is still whiter on the belly. But the back and sides of the Panther are always of a more or less deep yellow colour. The spots are
nearly

nearly of the same figure and size in the one as in the other.

“ The third species is peculiar to Senegal, Guinea, and other southern regions, which had not been discovered by the ancients: and, of course, they had no knowledge of this animal, which we shall call the Leopard; a name that has been improperly applied to the Great Panther. The Leopard is larger than the Ounce; but much less than the Panther, seldom exceeding four feet in length. The tail is two or two and a half feet long. The ground colour of the hair on the back and sides is yellow, that of the belly is whitish. The spots are annular, or like roses, but much smaller than those of the Panther and Ounce; and most of them are composed of four or five small spots. Some of the latter are irregularly disposed.

“ These three species, as we have seen, are perfectly distinct. The Merchants call the skins of the first species Panther Skins; those of the second, which we have denominated the Ounce, African Tiger Skins; and those
of

of the third, or Leopard, though very improperly, Tiger Skins.

“The Onze, or Ounce, is probably the Pard, or Pardus, of the ancients, and the Panthera of Pliny; for he says, that the ground colour of the Panther was white: but that of the Great Panther, as formerly observed, is yellow. It is, besides, probable, that the small Panther was called simply Pard, or Pardus; and that they afterwards named the large Panther Leopard, or Leopardus, because they imagined it was a mongrel species increased in size by mixing with that of the Lion. But, as there is no foundation for this fancy, we have preferred the simple and primitive name Panther, to the more modern and compound one Leopard; which last we have applied to a new animal, that has hitherto been mentioned under equivocal appellations only.

“Thus the Ounce differs from the Panther, by being smaller; having a longer tail; and, also, longer hair, of a whitish grey colour; and the Leopard differs from both the Panther and Ounce, by it's brilliant yellow robe,

robe, though more or less deep; by the smallness of it's spots; and by their being disposed in groupes, as if each of them were formed by the union of four or five.

“Pliny, and several posterior authors, say that the robe of the Female Panther was whiter than that of the Male. This may be true of the Ounce; but we have observed no such distinction in the Panthers kept at Versailles, which were drawn from the life. Hence, if there is any difference between the Male and Female, it can neither be constant nor sensible. We have, indeed, perceived shades more or less strong in some skins of these animals; but it is probable that this difference depends more on the difference of age, or of climate, than on that of sex.”

Buffon remarks, that “of the three animals above described, under the appellation of the Panther, the Ounce, and the Leopard not a single one can be referred to the animal which naturalists have indicated by the name of *Pardus*, or *Leopardus*.” The former described by Linnæus, and the latter by Bris

son, both appearing to mean the same animal, as having long spots on the inferior parts of the body, and round ones on the superior: a character which, Buffon insists, belongs neither to the Panther, the Ounce, nor the Leopard:" and yet, in his own figure of the Female Panther, the spots on the belly certainly appear of an oblong form.

In the account which Buffon gives us of the Jaguar—so called, from the Brazilian name of this animal, which is Janouara—he tells us, "that the Jaguar resembles the Ounce, in size of body; and in the figure of most of the spots, as well as their dispositions. It is not so bold as the Leopard or Panther. Like the Leopard, the ground colour of it's hair is a beautiful yellow; and not grey, like that of the Ounce. It's tail is shorter than that of either of these animals. It's hair is longer than that of the Panther, and shorter than that of the Ounce. It is crisped when young, and smooth when the animal arrives at full growth."

Pennant is more particular in his description of the Jaguar—"The hair," says he, "is
of

of a bright tawny colour. The top of the back is marked with long stripes of black; and the sides with irregular oblong spots open in the middle, which is the ground colour of the hair. The thighs and legs are marked with full black spots. The breast and belly are whitish; and the tail is not so long as the body. The upper part is a deep tawny, marked irregularly with large black spots, the lower part with smaller spots. It grows to the size of a Wolf, and even larger."

In neither of these accounts, however, can we trace sufficient similitude between the figure which we have copied from Buffon, under the appellation of the Jaguar Leopard, to convince us that it is any species of the American animal. It bears, we conceive, a nearer affinity to the Panther; but, perhaps, if we were not told by Buffon, that the animal which he calls the Guepard, and which other naturalists have denominated the Hunting Leopard, has constantly, amidst all its varieties, long hair on the belly, and a mane on the neck, we should be inclined to consider it as of that species, rather than of any of those
above

above enumerated. It certainly does appear very much to resemble the animal in the Leverian Museum, which Dr. Shaw tells us is called the Hunting Leopard; but we cannot adopt either, as of that species, with the positive want of those essential characters.

We need not, in this place, more than mention the name of that beautiful American animal, the Ocelot, or Mexican Cat, of Buffon: since, though it may seem to claim a not very distant affinity with the Asiatic and African Panther, Ounce, and Leopard, as well as the American Jaguar and Jaguarette, and has some spots on the body; it is, on the whole, rather a striped than a spotted animal, and would lead us to notice the Tiger race, which it also in some degree approximates. With respect to the Jaguarette, or Black Leopard—though strictly a spotted animal, yet absurdly called the Black Tiger by some authors—and as the ground and spots are both constantly black, it seems clearly out of the question.

Perhaps, if the drawing thus noticed had been received by Buffon from a less respectable character

character than the late Mr. Collinson—unaccompanied, as it appears to have been, with any information whatever, except what is presented to the eye—it would not have merited to be introduced into the valuable work of the great French naturalist. Certain it is, that we should by no means have deemed it, even with that advantage, worthy a place in our collection though undoubtedly a handsome figure, if our account of the Hunting Leopard had not been in a considerable degree implicated with it.





MARSH HAWK.

Published May 29th 1861 by Harrison Chas. & Co. N.Y. & Astor, N.Y.

MARSH HAWK.

THE original drawing of this fine bird, was made from the life in Pennsylvania; and transmitted from thence, to Edwards in London, by his “obliging friend, Mr. William Bartram.”

It is the *Falco Uliginosus*, of the Linnæan system; and the Marsh Hawk, of Pennant, Latham, and Edwards. By the latter, it is thus described—

“The wings of this Hawk,” says he, “when extended, measured three feet and a half from tip to tip: from the point of the bill, to the end of the tail, the bird measured two feet. Its bill is of a blueish colour: the edges of the upper mandible are waved on their sides; at the basis of the upper mandible is an orange-coloured skin, in which the nostrils are placed. The eye is also encompassed with an orange-coloured skin: the iris is of a hazel colour. About the nostrils, and the corners of the mouth, it has black hairs or bristles. From the bill, through the eye, passes a black line, somewhat blueish next the head: from the nostrils proceed white lines just above the eyes, which bend down the

the

the sides of the head, and pass under the throat, where they join. It has, also, a white mark under each eye. The rest of the head, the neck, and the breast, are of a dusky brown colour, with a small mixture of white on the top of the head. The back, wings, and tail, are dusky brown. The tail has four transverse bars across it, of a blackish colour. The rump, and covert-feathers on the upper side of the tail, are white. Part of the breast, the belly, thighs, and covert-feathers under the tail, are of a reddish yellow colour. The legs and feet are covered with orange-coloured scales: the claws are black."

Edwards adds—"Mr. Bartram says, that the Marsh Hawk frequents the marshes in the summer season, and feeds on Reed-Birds, Frogs, Snakes, Lizards, &c. It retires from Pennsylvania at the approach of winter. As I do not find this Hawk described by Catesby, or any other author, I was unwilling to slip the opportunity of giving it's figure. Though I have not seen the bird itself, I have great reason to think Mr. Bartram very correct in his drawing, and exact in his colouring; having compared many of his drawings with the natural

natural subjects, and found a very good agreement between them."

Gmelin, and Mr. Latham, seem to think that the *Falco Uliginosus*, or Marsh Hawk; the *Falco Buffoni*, or Scarlet Hawk; the *Falco Hudsonius*, or Hudson's Bay Hawk; and the *Falco Pygargus*, or Ring-Tailed Hawk; are only varieties of the same species. Mr. Latham, in particular, gives the general name of Ring-Tail to all of them.

The Marsh Hawk is said to inhabit Jamaica, as well as Pennsylvania; but is found in the latter country, only during the summer.

We do not, however, find this Hawk mentioned by Dr. Benjamin Smith Barton, in his ingenious *Fragments of the Natural History of Pennsylvania*.

It is true, that this gentleman tells us—"It must not be imagined, that I communicate these sketches to the public as exhibiting even the names of all the migratory birds of Pennsylvania. I am persuaded that many of these
birds

birds have escaped my notice. This is, perhaps, especially the case with the birds of the genera *Anas*, *Tringa*, and of the extensive order of *Passeres*, &c. which I suspect are constant in their migrations from the north to the south, and from the south to the north. A good many of the birds which are mentioned by Mr. Pennant as natives of New York, have not hitherto, to my knowledge, been observed in Pennsylvania; but it can hardly be supposed that those species which are common in New York—if we except such as delight in the vicinity of the sea-coast—are uncommon, or never seen, in Pennsylvania. Here, however, I must observe, that I cannot but suspect that Mr. Pennant, Mr. Latham, and other able ornithologists, have sometimes described, as distinct species, birds which merely differ in sex; or in age; and in their colouring, for which these animals, at different seasons of the year, are so remarkable.”

Still we have great doubt, that a bird of such magnitude as the Marsh Hawk, if it were a constant or even frequent visitor of Pennsylvania, would have escaped the notice of so intelligent an observer.





EVERLASTING PEA.

Published, May 20th 1866, by Harrison. (New S. C. S. 78, Fleet Street.)

EVERLASTING PEA.

WE present this article under the familiar English name of the Everlasting Pea; sensible as we are, that systematic writers have in general agreed, that it is, in fact, a Chichling Vetch, and not strictly a Pea.

The beautiful figure which we have given of this plant, was drawn in New South Wales; where this Everlasting Pea actually grew to the perfection in which it is represented, probably from English seed. The fact is, that the Draughtsman of our New South Wales plants in general, was sent out into the woods of that country, by the Friend who has favoured us with the original drawings, to sketch whatever he might find new or beautiful; when, perceiving this, in one of his excursions, he drew it exactly as it appeared, and we have been careful to copy it of the natural size. This is a faithful history of the annexed print; which, we hope, will not be viewed with the less pleasure, from a consideration of these circumstances.

The Lathyrus, or Chichling Vetch, is a genus of the Decandria order, belonging to the Diadelphia class of plants. Linnæus places it

it in the third section of his seventeenth class; which includes those plants, the flowers of which have ten stamina formed in two bodies. Of this genus, there are twenty species described by Miller.

Among these, perhaps, might be considered as Everlasting Peas, all those which have perennial roots; at least, if we admit that any of them are entitled to that appellation, which certainly originated from this property.

Miller, however, mentions only two species as having particularly obtained that denomination.—1. The *Lathyrus Latifolius*; or, Broad-Leaved Chichling Vetch; commonly called, the Everlasting Pea: and, 2. The *Lathyrus Latifolius Minor*, Flore Majore; or, Smaller Broad-Leaved Chichling Vetch, with a larger Flower; or, Large Red Flowering Everlasting Pea.

Nothing can be more evident, than that there are several varieties of the Everlasting Pea, or Perennial Chichling or Vetch; but, with respect to the propriety of dividing them all into different species, we entertain considerable doubt.





TARSIER.

Published May 19, 1800, by Harrison, Chase, & Co. 178 Fleet Street.

TARSIER.

BUFFON appears to have been the first describer of this animal. We have adopted his figure, and shall give at length the account with which it was accompanied. He calls it the Tarsier, or Woolly Jerboa. "We accidentally," says he, "procured this animal, from a person who could neither tell it's name, nor from whence it came. It is remarkable for the excessive length of it's hind legs. The bones of the feet, and particularly those which compose the upper part of the tarsus, are prodigiously long; and it is from this distinctive character, that we have derived the name of the animal. The Tarsier, however, is not the only quadruped whose hind legs are constructed in this manner. The tarsus of the Egyptian Jerboa is still longer. Hence, the appellation of Tarsier is only precarious; and ought to be changed, as soon as we learn the name which the animal receives in the country where it is produced. The Jerboa is found in Egypt, Barbary, and
the

the East-Indies. I at first imagined, that the Tarsier might belong to the same countries, on account of it's resemblance to the Jerboa. Both these animals are of the size of a middling Rat. The hind legs of both are excessively long, and those before very short. In both, the tail is of a prodigious length, and garnished towards the extremity with long hairs. Both have very large eyes; and erect, large, open ears. In both, the inferior parts of the hind legs are naked, while the rest of the body is covered with hair. As these animals possess, in common, such peculiar characters, it might be presumed that they were neighbouring species; or, at least, species produced by the same climate and country. From a comparison of their other parts, however, this is rendered extremely doubtful. The Tarsier has five toes on all it's feet: and may be said to have four hands; for it's five toes are very long, and well separated. The thumbs of the hind feet terminate in a flat nail; and, though the nails of the other toes be pointed, they are so short and small, that the animal can use it's four feet in the same manner as hands. The Jerboa, on the contrary,

trary, has only four toes, and four long crooked claws on the fore feet ; and, instead of a thumb, it has only a tubercle without any nail. But, what removes these animals to a greater distance, the Jerboa has but three toes, or three large claws, on the hind feet. This distinction is too great for animals nearly allied in species : and it is not impossible, that they belong to very distant climates ; for the Tarsier, by it's small size, it's four hands, long toes, and small claws, and it's long tail and feet, seems to make a near approach to the Murine, Mexican, and Surinam, Opossums. But we here throw out doubts only ; and shall be highly obliged to any person who can ascertain or remove them, by pointing out the real country and name of this animal."

In this, which is the compleat description published by Buffon, we have an excellent specimen of rational conjecture, delivered with a diffidence and candour well worthy of imitation.

Subsequent information has made us somewhat

what better acquainted with this animal which is a native of the remotest islands of India, especially of Amboyna: and, according to Pallas, it is called, by the Macassars, the Podje.

It is the *Didelphis Macrotarsus*, of the Linnæan system; and the Tarsier Maucauco of Pennant.

The following description, by Pennant, is from two fine specimens of this animal preserved in Dr. Hunter's Museum. There is also, a good specimen in the Leverian Museum.

It has, according to Pennant, " a pointed visage; a slender nose, bilobated at the end; eyes large and prominent; and ears erect, broad, naked, semi-transparent, and an inch and a half long. Between the ears, on the top of the head, is a tuft of long hairs; and on each side of the nose, and on the upper eye-brow, are long hairs. In each jaw are two cutting and two canine teeth; which form an exception in this genus. There are four

four long slender toes, and a distinct thumb, on each foot; the lower part of each tuberous. The claws are sharp-pointed; but, except on the two interior toes of the hind feet, are attached to the skin. The thumbs of the hind feet are broad, and greatly dilated at their ends. The hairs on the legs and feet are short, white, and thin. The tail is almost naked: the greater part round and scaly, like that of a Rat; but grows hairy towards the end, which is tufted. The penis is pendulous: the scrotum and testicles are of a vast size, in proportion to the animal. The hair is soft, but not curled: it is of an ash-colour, mixed with tawny. The length, from nose to tail, is near six inches: to the hind toes, eleven and a half; the hind legs, like those of the Jerboa, being of a great length. The tail is nine inches and a half long."





PAINTED FINCH.

Published May 29th 1840 by Harrison, Chase & Co. 578. Fleet Street.

PAINTED FINCH.

OF this most curious and beautiful bird, Edwards has published no less than four different figures. In his History of Birds, he represents, from stuffed specimens, the Male Painted Finch, as it appears at different periods: and, in his Gleanings, he gives, also, a figure of the Cock Painted Finch, in it's state of perfection, drawn from the living bird; together with the Female, taken likewise from life.

These four figures are given on two plates. The descriptions of them, published by Edwards, are as follow—

“ These birds,” says he, speaking of the first plate, “ are both the same; the one not arrived at it's perfect colour, and the other perfect. Their first appearance of colours, when they are young, is very plain; being of a dark brownish colour on their upper-sides, and lighter on their under sides, with a tincture of greenish yellow.

“ The upper bird in the plate is in it's perfect

fect state of colour. The bill is black, except a little flesh-colour at the base of the lower mandible. The eyes are of a dark hazel colour; the eye-lids, all round, of a fine scarlet. The head, and upper part of the neck, are of a very fine deep blue. The back is of a fine yellowish green on the upper part; the lower part of the back and rump is red. The wings have their lesser covert feathers in the upper parts blue; beneath them, a few orange-coloured: the row of coverts immediately above the quill-feathers, and most of the quills that fall next the back, are green to outward appearance, those parts of the feathers that are covered being dusky; some of the larger quills that fall next the belly are wholly dusky. The tail-feathers are of a dusky colour, edged with green. The whole under side, from the bill to the covert-feathers under the tail, is of a very fine red colour. The legs, feet, and claws, like those of other small birds, are of a brown colour in all their states and changes.

“The lower bird in the plate is of the self-same species as the upper, but not arrived at
it's

it's perfect colours. The bill and eyes are as in the above, but without red eye-lids. The bird appears to be wholly blue: but, on a near view, the head is of a finer blue than the body and coverts of the wings; which are not so deep, and a little tinged with green. The greater feathers of the wings, and the tail-feathers, are dusky edged with blue without side, and ash-coloured within.

“ So that this bird, in it's first state, resembles a Hen Sparrow; it's second, is blue; and it's last, as the first described: with many intermixed stages, between each of these.”

In describing his second plate, Edwards says —“ The upper figure, which represents the Cock Bird, has the bill short, thick at it's base, ending in a point, and of a dusky colour. The eyes are of a hazel colour. The head and hinder part of the neck, are of a very beautiful blue. The throat and breast are red; which red gradually becomes an orange colour on the belly, and still more yellow on the covert-feathers beneath the tail. The back is of a light yellow green. The rump, or covert-feathers

feathers of the tail, are red. The wings and tail are of a blueish green above, and ash-coloured beneath; except a few of the greater quills, which are dusky. The legs and feet are of a flesh-colour.

“ The lower figure in the print, which I suppose to be the Hen of the above-described, is wholly of a Parrot-green colour. The upper side, wings, and tail, are of a more blueish green: the under side is lighter, and more inclined to yellow. In all other respects, it agrees with the upper figure.

“ Both the above descriptions are from cage birds kept alive in London, which have not that perfect beauty they have in their native woods. I have already described the Cock Bird, which was from one shot in Carolina, and sent hither dry. That description differs from this a little.

“ Great numbers of these birds are brought from North America to London, and presented or sold to the curious. They will live some years with us, if taken proper care of. I have
kept

kept one of them alive two or three years. The Cock has a soft note, with little variety. The Cocks and Hens are some years before they arrive at their perfect colouring: they being, for a year or two, as plain coloured as a Hen Sparrow, and not distinguishable from each other.

“ The Right Honourable Lady Anson obliged me with the sight of a cage of these birds, having a great variety of changes of colour; which, in shape, action, and note, appeared all to be the same. They were brought from La Vera Cruz, in New Spain, by the Honourable Admiral Knowles.

“ Dr. Monro has confirmed to me the truth of these birds changing from blue to their perfect colour.

“ Mr. Catesby has figured these two birds, as different species, distinct from each other; not having then discovered their identity. See his Painted Finch, and his Blue Linnet, in the first volume of his Natural History of Carolina, &c. Albin has also figured this bird, in his History of Birds, but is evidently mistaken

taken in it's native place. He calls it the China Bullfinch. Mr. Catesby says, that they breed in Carolina, and generally build in Orange Trees, but they leave that country in the winter. The Spaniards call this bird, in it's perfect state, the Mariposa Pintada, or Painted Butterfly.

“I have retained Catesby's name of this bird, to avoid multiplying names; though it is more generally known to the curious, in London, by the name of Nonpareil and Mariposa.”

The figure which we have copied in the print annexed, is that which Edwards delineated from the living Cock Bird in it's perfect state. But, as we think there is still superior beauty in his former figure, though taken from a stuffed specimen—which may be accounted for, from what Edwards says relative to the difference between these birds in their native wilds, and when kept here in cages—we shall, at a future opportunity, take the liberty to represent that also; accompanied by such farther information, respecting this very curious species of birds, as has been collected by subsequent naturalists.

In the mean time, it may be proper to add, that the Painted Finch, is the *Emberiza Ciris*, of Linnæus; the *Fringilla Tricolor*, of Klein; the *Chloris Ludoviciana*, Papa, of Brisson; the Pope, of Buffon; and the Painted Bunting, of most late English naturalists.

When we reflect that this beautiful bird, which the Spaniards call the Painted Butterfly, not only bears, in the brilliance and variety of it's plumage, some analogy to the vivid hues of that incomparable insect; but, also, like the Butterfly, advances by different stages, or gradations, to it's state of final perfection; we cannot but perceive a fine opening for the ingenious and aspiring naturalist, to give this charming bird a more exquisitely appropriate name than any which it has hitherto received. The idea, however, should be less simple than that of the Spaniards: and combine the two characteristicks of similarity; change of appearance, and beautiful variety of colouring.

It is remarkable that Linnæus, who at first, in his List of Edwards's Birds, calls the Painted Finch *Emberiza Ciris*, afterwards named it
Tanagra.

Tanagra. Farther reflection, however, appears to have convinced him, that it was a Bunting, as he had originally supposed, and not a Tanagre.





DENTICULATED FUSEE.

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DENTICULATED FUSEE.

SEBA has figured this fine shell, in his *Thesaurus Naturæ*; and it is, also, in the celebrated *Planches Enluminées*, under the appellation of the *Fuseau à Dents*; which we have translated, *Denticulated Fusee*.

The Fusees are a genus of Univalves, in the division of Spiral Shells, and of the *Buccina* family. They are of near affinity to the Needles: but are distinguished by having the first whirl much larger than the rest, after which they take the Needle form; as well as by having, generally, a long and narrow mouth, ending in a short beak. The *Denticulated Fusee*, however, has a beak remarkably long.

This shell is of a rich yellowish brown colour; with the aperture, or mouth, which is prodigiously extended, and reaches to the third spire, of a lustrous white. The denticulation on the broad edge evidently gives this shell its peculiar name of distinction. As the form
compleatly

compleatly appears in our annexed figure, any farther description is unnecessary: and we possess not the smallest knowledge of the animal by which this shell is inhabited, or the part of the world where it is found.





LYNX.

Published June 5th 1800, by Harrison, Cluse, & Co. 178, Fleet Street.

LYNX.

IT might, perhaps, be difficult, even if it were necessary, greatly to improve the history and description of the Lynx, which Buffon has published. His account, as well as his figure, is the best which we have seen of this famous animal. We have exactly copied the latter, and shall readily adopt much the greater part of the former.

“ The Gentlemen of the Academy of Sciences,” says Buffon, “ have given a very good description of the Lynx ; and have discussed, with much critical acuteness, the facts and appellations relating to this animal, which occur in the writings of the ancients. They have shewn, that the Lynx of Ælian is the same animal which they have described and dissected ; and they censure, with propriety, those who have mistaken it for the Thos of Aristotle. This discussion is intermixed with remarks, and reflections, which are pertinent and interesting. After clearing their ground with so much address ; we wish that they had retained

retained the true name *Lynx*, instead of substituting that of *Lupus Cervarius*. They appear, likewise, after making a proper distinction, with Oppian, of two different species, or races, of the *Lynx*—the one large, which hunts and attacks the Fallow-Deer and the Stag; and the other smaller, which hunts the Hare only—to have blended the two together: namely, the Spotted *Lynx*, which is commonly found in the northern countries; and the Levant or Barbary *Lynx*, whose hair is of a uniform colour. We have seen both these animals alive. They resemble each other in many respects. They have both two long pencils of hair on the tips of their ears: this character, under which Ælian first pointed out the *Lynx*, is peculiar to these two animals; and, probably, led the Gentlemen of the Academy to regard them as constituting but one species.

“ The *Lynx* is, unquestionably, more common in cold than in temperate climates; and it is, at least, very rare in warm countries. It was, indeed, known to the Greeks and Romans: but, from this circumstance, it is not

not to be inferred that it was brought from Africa, or the southern provinces of Asia; Pliny, on the contrary, says that the first of these animals which appeared in Rome, were sent from Gaul in the days of Pompey. The finest skins of the Lynx come from Siberia: in Russia, the Lynxes are very common; their skins are beautiful, but not so valuable as those of Siberia. The latter are called Loup Cervier; and those from Canada, Chat Cervier: because these animals, like all others, are smaller in the New than in the Old Continent. In the former, they are compared to the Wolf; in the latter, to the Cat. It is plain that the Lynx of which we are here treating, exists not in warm climates; but is confined to the northern countries of the Old and New Continents. Olaus says, that this animal is common in the forests of the northern parts of Europe. Olearius makes the same remark, when treating of Muscovy. Rosinus Lentilius tells us, that the Lynx is common in Courland and Lithuania; and that those of Cassubia, a province of Pomerania, are smaller and not so much spotted as those of Poland and Lithuania.

“ The

“ The Lynx, of which the ancients said that it's sight penetrated the most opaque bodies; and whose urine became a precious stone, called *Lapis Lyncurius*; is an animal equally as fabulous as the qualities which they have ascribed to him. This imaginary Lynx has no other relation to the true Lynx than the name. We must not, therefore, in imitation of most naturalists, attribute to the former, which is a real being, the qualities of this creature of imagination; the existence of which, even Pliny himself seems not to believe: for he speaks of it as an extraordinary animal; and ranks it along with the *Sphinx*, the *Pegasus*, the *Unicorn*, and other prodigies or monsters brought forth in *Æthiopia*, a country of which the ancients had no knowledge.

“ Our Lynx, though it's sight cannot penetrate stone walls, has brilliant eyes, a mild aspect, and an agreeable and sprightly air. It's urine is not converted into precious stones: but it covers it with earth, like the *Cat*; to whom it has a great resemblance, and whose manners and love of cleanliness are the same. It has nothing in common with the *Wolf*, but
a kind.

a kind of howling; which, being heard at a great distance, often deceives the hunters, and makes them imagine they are pursuing a Wolf. This, alone, is perhaps sufficient to account for the name of Wolf, which has been given to it; and to which, to distinguish it from the real Wolf, the hunters have added the epithet *Cervarius*, because it attacks the Stag; or, rather, because it's skin is variegated with spots, like that of the young Stag. The Lynx is smaller, and stands lower on it's legs, than the Wolf. It is, generally, about the size of a Fox. It differs from the Panther, and Ounce, by the following characters—It's hair is longer; and it's spots less lively, and not so well defined. It's ears are much longer, and terminate in a pencil of black hairs. It's tail is much shorter, and black at the extremity. The circle of it's eyes is white; and it's aspect is softer, and less ferocious. The skin of the Male is more spotted than that of the Female. It does not run out, like the Wolf; but walks, and springs, like the Cat. It lives by hunting, and pursues it's prey to the tops of the highest trees. The Wild Cats, the Pine Weasels, the Ermines, and the Squirrels, are unable to escape it.

it. It likewise seizes birds; and watches the approach of Stags, Fallow-Deer, Hares, &c. darts down upon them, seizes them by the throat, sucks their blood, and opens the skull to devour their brain; after which, it often abandons them, and goes in quest of fresh game. It seldom returns to it's prey; which is the reason why the Lynx has been said to have a very bad memory. The colour of it's hair changes with the climate and the season. The winter furs are more beautiful, and richer, than those of summer. It's flesh, like that of all carnivorous animals, is not good."

To this copious abstract from Buffon, we may add a few lines from Pennant: who tells us, that the Common Lynx, which is here figured and described, sometimes varies in colour. "The Irbys," says he, "from Lake Balckash, situate west of the River Irutish, or the Kattlo of the Swedes, is whitish, spotted with black, and larger than the common kind: this large variety is called by the Germans Wolf-Lucks, and Kalb-Lucks, on account of it's size. In the British Museum are two most beautiful specimens, said to have been brought from

from Spain. Perhaps it was a variety of this, which Dr. Pallas informs me was killed in the Pine woods on the banks of the Volga, below Casan. It was of a uniform whitish yellow above, and unspotted; beneath, white; the ears tipped with black. That might also be the variety seen by Dr. Forster in the Empress's Menagery at Petersburg, brought from the kingdom of Thibet: with dusky spots, on a yellowish white ground; and of a fierce and piercing aspect. It inhabits the vast forests of the north of Europe, Asia, and America: not India; though poets have harnessed them to the chariot of Bacchus, in his conquest of that country. It is long-lived, and brings two or three young at a time. It will not attack mankind; but is very destructive to the rest of the animal creation. The furs of these animals are valuable for their softness and warmth. The farther North and East they are taken, the whiter they are, and the more distinct the spots: of these, the most elegant kind is called Irbys, taken near Lake Balckash, whose skin sells on the spot for one pound sterling."

Pennant quotes, from Ovid, the passage
alluded

alluded to by Buffon, respecting the precious stones said to be produced by the urine of the Lynx; as Buffon also denies that the Lynx could be harnessed to the chariot of Bacchus, in his conquest of India. Had these great naturalists poetically considered the subject, they would, with very little expence of imagination, have conceived it by no means unnatural, for the vivid fancy of a poet to create gems from the buried urine of an animal whose lustrous eyes were supposed capable of piercing through stone walls: and, if a Poet wished to draw the car of his hero with Lynxes, the gravest historian will not pretend to assert that they must necessarily be natives of the country where he introduces them; since, their being rare, or even foreign animals, would but enhance the dignity of him who was to be thus triumphally conveyed.

This animal is the *Felis Lynx* of the Linnaean system: characterised as being short-tailed; and of a rufous grey general colour, slightly spotted with black; beneath, white; tip of the tail, black; and ears barbed, or terminated by tufts of long black hair.





KNOT.

Published June 5. 1800, by Harrison, Cluse, & Co. 15. p. Fleet Street.

KNOT.

THE singular appellation of this bird is reported to have had a royal origin. Canute, or Knute, or Knot, the Danish King of England, is said to have been remarkably fond of it's flesh; from which circumstance, the bird is supposed to have been named after that monarch, and it's original name seems to be totally lost. It is the *Tringa Canutus*, of Linnæus and Gmelin; and the Canute, of Buffon: so that the royal appellation is generally recognised.

Edwards, whose excellent figure we have adopted, takes no particular notice of this extraordinary, and otherwise unaccountable name. He tells us, that he found the bird which he has figured in a London market; he believes, during the hard frost of 1739 or 1740.

“The bill,” he says, “is pretty thick at it's basis, and tapering towards it's point; which is not very sharp, but roundish, and of dusky ash-colour. The eyes are hazel-coloured.

coloured. From the bill to the eyes, is drawn a dusky line; and, above that, a white line. The top of the head, the hinder part of the neck, the back, and the wings, are of an ash-colour; the feathers being a little lighter on their borders than in their middle parts. The covert-feathers of the wings next above the quills, are white at their tips, and a little way up their borders, making a white line across the wing. The quills next the back have light edges; the greater or outer quills are darker than the rest, and have their shafts white. The lower part of the back, and covert-feathers of the tail above, are dark ash-coloured and white, mixed; forming spots like crescents. The tail is ash-coloured. The under side, from throat to tail, is white; with small dusky spots on the throat and breast. The sides under the wings, the belly, thighs, and coverts under the tail, are marked with transverse lines of a dusky colour. The ridge of the wing is white. The legs are bare of feathers a little above the knees. The legs, feet, and claws, are of a dark blueish ash-colour. The toes are divided quite to their bottoms.

“Willughby

“Willughby says, that these birds are said to come into Lincolnshire at the beginning of winter, where they stay two or three months about the sea-shores, and then disappear. They fly in flocks. They have also been seen on the coast of Lancashire, near Liverpool, in the winter season.

“I did not propose to figure or describe any English bird already figured and described: but, as this bird is rare in the southern parts of England, and the figure in Willughby but indifferent, and Albin has omitted it, I thought a more perfect figure might be acceptable to the curious. My description,” concludes Edwards, “which is taken from the bird newly killed, differs a little from Willughby’s; which will always be the case, when two people describe from two different subjects, or even from the same subject.”

Buffon says—“It is probable that, in some of the northern countries, there are traditionary anecdotes of this bird; since it retains the name of Canute, the Dane, King of England. It would,” he observes, “much resemble the
Grey

Grey Lapwing, were it as large, and it's bill otherwise shaped."

The description which Buffon gives of this bird appears to have been compiled from Willughby and Edwards, and not taken from the bird itself.

"Willughby," he says, "describes a method of fattening them, by feeding them with bread soaked in milk, and speaks of the exquisite flavour thus communicated to their flesh. He subjoins that, at first sight, a person would not distinguish them from the Sandpipers, or *Tringæ*, but by the white bar on the wing. The bill, he remarks, too, is of a harder substance than usual in other birds, in which it's structure resembles that of the Woodcock. An indication given by Linnæus, would shew that this bird is found in Sweden. Yet does a difficulty occur: for, according to Willughby, the feet of the Knot are cloven; but Linnæus represents his *Canutus* as having it's outer toe connected by the first joint to that of the middle. If both these observers have been accurate," concludes Buffon, "we must regard the two birds as belonging to distinct species."





PURPLE IRIS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Published June 3. 1800, by Harrison, Clow & Co. 178. Fleet Street.

PURPLE IRIS

OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

NOT having a single syllable of intelligence to accompany the drawing of this plant; we can only say, that it appears, to us, as evidently one of the numerous species of the Iris, or Flower de Luce, the celebrated Fleur de Lis of the French. Certain we are, that it is a production of New South Wales, and that the drawing is strictly correct.

We have to regret, on this occasion, as on many others, the paucity of information obtainable respecting some of the most curious and beautiful objects in nature. Yet, where we can procure the subjects themselves, or drawings which may be relied on; we should hold ourselves inexcusable, were we to omit the opportunity of enriching our "Compleat Cabinet of the Curiosities and Beauties of Nature," with what might not always be permitted to remain in our possession. When the country, of which New South Wales, extensive as it is, makes but a small part, shall become

come more perfectly explored, better descriptions of it's natural productions may of course be easily obtained; but, we can safely assert, such is the accuracy of the beautiful drawings which we at present possess, that better are never to be expected of the same objects. We shall, therefore, continue occasionally to present copies of these admirable delineations to our numerous kind friends, though we may in general be at a loss for satisfactory descriptions.

With respect to this Purple Iris, nothing particular is to be expected. Seeing but little of the leaf, and nothing of the root, it is impossible to assign it, with any certainty, the proper situation in system.

We shall, therefore, take this opportunity of describing a short general description of this tribe of plants.

Of the Iris, there are, in fact, two families, or genera: the Iris Bulbosa, or Bulbous Iris or Flower de Luce; and the Iris Tuberosa, or the Tuberous or Flag-Leaved Iris or Flower de Luce.

The

The Bulbous Iris is of two sorts; the one bigger, and the other lesser, in all their parts: the first is called Iris Bulbosa Latifolia, or the Broad-Leaved Bulbous Iris or Flower de Luce, of which there are many fine varieties; and the second is denominated Iris Bulbosa Teauifolia, or the Narrow-Leaved Bulbous Iris or Flower de Luce, of which there are still more diversities than the former, but most of them less esteemed.

The Tuberous or Flag-Leaved Iris is of various sorts: and these are commonly divided into two kinds, the Tall and the Dwarf; which may be again separated, or subdivided, into two other sorts, the Broad-Leaved and the Narrow-Leaved. The Tall Tuberous Iris or Flower de Luce, is called Iris Major, or Latifolia; and the Dwarf Tuberous Iris or Flower de Luce, is called Iris Minor, or Chamæiris.

Each of these sorts, as well as of the Bulbous Iris, has many different species or varieties: and they are of a great diversity of colours; and even spotted and striped, as well as

as plain. The chief single colours are purple, blue, yellow, and white.

The Iris is, in general, a hardy plant, and will grow and increase almost any where; but, the better the soil, the more it will flourish. Those who have large gardens may afford these flowers room; but most of them are better suited for the borders of the fruit than of the flower-garden, as they take up much ground which might be occupied by better plants. They have, however, in some situations, a very agreeable effect.

Gerard, at the end of his *Flower de Lucis*, mentions the *Sisyrinchium*, or Spanish Nut, as a kindred plant. It has a round netted root, like the Cloth of Gold Crocus; and bears, in it's natural situation, which is on the sea-coasts of Spain and Portugal, several small quickly-fading flowers, having the parts of a Flower de Luce. This flower, however, is to us of but little importance: since it will not thrive when transplanted; nor, as it is said, grow at all in our climate.





SERVAL.

Published June 12th 1800. by Harrison, Chase, & Co. 17, Fleet Street.

SERVAL.

THE Serval, or Mountain Cat, as Buffon has denominated this animal, is the *Felis Serval*, of the Linnæan system. It is called, by the natives of Malabar, the Maraputé, or Maraputa; and, by some travellers, the Tiger Cat. Pennant, who calls it the Serval—and who has, very properly, as we conceive, distinguished between this animal and the Mountain Cat—arranges it with his *Lynxes*, which we cannot entirely approve; for though, in the whiteness round the orbits of the eyes, as well as in it's general appearance, it bears considerable marks of affinity, we regard the pencils, or tufts, on the ears of the *Lynx*, as an essential characteristic of that genus.

The description given by Buffon, to accompany his figure of the Serval which we have exactly copied, is as follows—

“This animal,” says he, “which lived several years in the Royal Menagerie, appears to be the same with that described by the Gentlemen

tllemen of the Academy under the name of Chat Pard ; and we should, perhaps, have been still ignorant of it's real name, if the Marquis de Montmirail had not discovered it in an Italian book, of which he sent us the following passage in our language—

“ The Maraputé,” says P. Vincente-Marie, “ which the Portuguese in India call
 “ Serval, is a ferocious animal, larger than a
 “ Wild Cat, and somewhat less than the
 “ Civet ; from which last he differs, by hav-
 “ ing a rounder and larger head, and a kind of
 “ depression on the middle of the front. He
 “ resembles the Panther in the colour of his
 “ hair, which is yellow on the head, back, and
 “ flanks, and white on the belly ; and, like-
 “ wise, in the spots, which are distinct,
 “ equally distributed, and a little smaller
 “ than those of the Panther. His eyes are
 “ extremely brilliant ; his whiskers are long,
 “ and stiff ; his tail is short ; and his feet
 “ are armed with long hooked claws. He
 “ inhabits the mountains of India. He is
 “ seldom seen on the ground : but remains al-
 “ ways on the trees ; where he makes his nest,
 “ and

“ and seizes birds, which constitute his chief
“ nourishment. He leaps from tree to tree
“ as nimbly as a Monkey ; and with such
“ address and agility, that he runs through
“ a considerable space in an instant, and may
“ be said only to appear and disappear. He
“ is extremely fierce; and yet he flies the
“ aspect of man, unless when provoked, and
“ particularly when his dwelling is injured:
“ he then becomes furious; darts on the of-
“ fender; and tears, nearly in the same man-
“ ner as the Panther.”

“ Neither captivity,” pursues Buffon, “ nor good or bad treatment, can soften the ferocity of this animal. The one which we saw at the Menagerie was always prepared to dart on those who approached him; and we were obliged to draw and describe him through the grate of his apartment. He was fed with flesh, like the Panthers and Leopards.

“ This Serval, or Maraputa of Malabar and India, appeared to be the same animal with the Tiger Cat of Senegal and the Cape of Good Hope; which, according to the testimony

timony of travellers, resembles the Cat in it's figure, and the Tiger—that is, the Panther or Leopard—by the black and white spots of it's hair. “This Serval,” they remark, “is four times larger than a Cat. He is very voracious; and eats Apes, Rats, and other animals.”

“At Sagari, an island in the Ganges,” according to the *Sieur Lühier*, “there are Tiger Cats as large as a Ram.”

“In the Voyage of *Le Maire*, we are told that “the Wood Cat, or Tiger Cat, is the largest of all the Wild Cats in the Cape of Good Hope. It lives in the woods; and is spotted nearly in the same manner as the Tiger.”

This, as *Buffon* remarks, should certainly have been the Leopard or Panther; since the Tiger is a striped, not a spotted animal.

“The skins of these animals,” *Kolben* observes, “are excellent furs, both for warmth and ornament, and they bring a good price at the Cape.”

“From

“From comparing,” says Buffon, “the Serval, with the Chat Pard or Mountain Cat described by the Gentlemen of the Academy, we discovered no other differences than the long spots on the back, and the annulated tail of the former, which were wanting in the latter. The spots on the back of the Serval are only placed nearer each other than on the rest of the body: but these differences,” he concludes, “are too slight to create any suspicion concerning the identity of the species of these two animals.”

Pennant, however, with what we apprehend to be superior precision, remarks that this animal “differs from the Mountain Cat in these particulars—The orbits are white; the spots on the body are universally round; in it's nature it is very fierce and untameable; it inhabits the woods in the mountainous parts of India; lives in trees, and scarcely ever descends on the ground, for it breeds in them; it leaps with great agility from tree to tree; and is called by the natives of Malabar the Maraputé, and by the Portuguese the Serval.”

The Mountain Cat, according to Pennant, is an inhabitant of North America, grows very fat, and is of a mild and gentle nature. It is the *Felis Pardalis*, of the Linnæan system, and of Brisson; the American Mountain Cat, or Cat a Mountain, of Ray; and the Wild Carolina Cat, of Buffon's Supplement. Pennant describes it as having upright pointed ears, marked with two brown transverse bars; the colour of the head, and whole upper part of the body, a reddish brown, marked with long narrow stripes on the back, and with numerous round small spots on the legs and sides; the belly whitish; the chin, and throat, of a pure white; and the tail barred with black. The length of the animal, two feet; that of it's tail, eight inches.

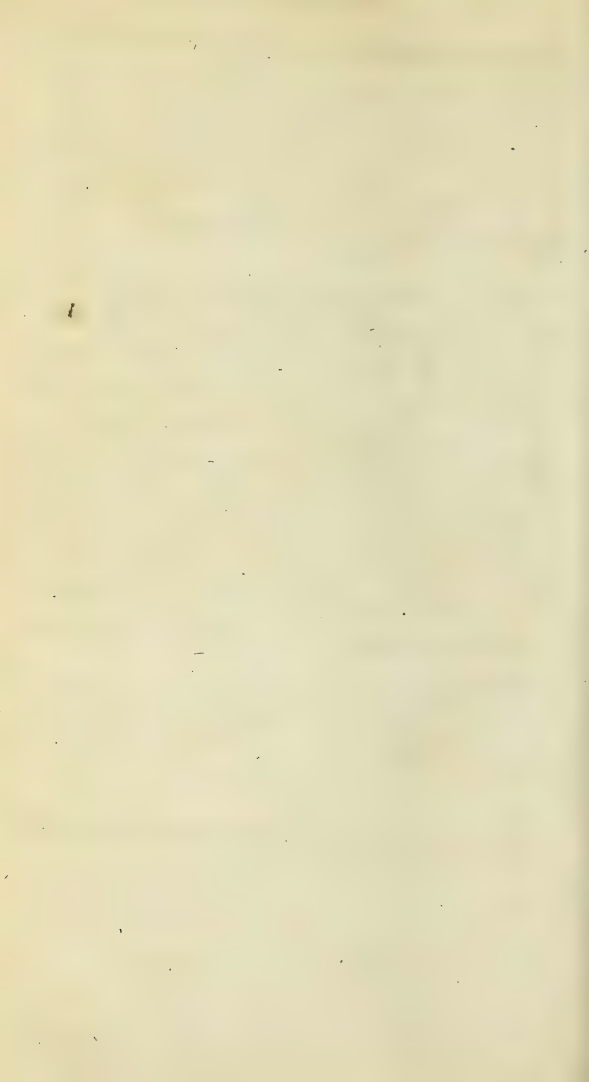
On a comparison of these accounts, it must appear that the Serval and Mountain Cat are kindred species, if not merely varieties of the same.

What Buffon has quoted, from the *Sieur Luihier*, relative to Tiger Cats as large as a Ram, seems very little to the present purpose.

That

That traveller, in all probability, had seen nothing more than a variety of the Common Tiger: for we are not told that he, like Kolben, or Le Maire, had confounded the Striped and the Spotted animals with each other.

A somewhat similar mistake, we apprehend, has been made respecting the prey of the Serval; part of which is said to be Apes. It is highly probable, that this is merely a want of rightly distinguishing between the Apes, the Baboons, and the Monkeys; which are very often confounded by travellers, and sometimes even by naturalists. - The Serval's prey seems chiefly to be birds; with, occasionally, no doubt, the smaller species of Monkeys, and such other little quadrupeds as frequent or reside in trees.







LITTLE BROWN BITTERN.

Published June 12th 1860 by Harrison, Cluse & Co. 878, Fleet Street.

LITTLE BROWN BITTERN.

WE have copied the figure of this Bittern from Edwards; who tells us, that the living bird is about the size of a Lapwing or Plover.

“The wing,” says he, “when closed, measures six inches; the leg, nearly two inches. The toes are long; the middlemost being of equal length with the leg. The bill, from the point to the angles of the mouth, is two inches and a half. The bill is straight, like others of the *Ardea* kind; ending in a sharp point, brownish above and lighter beneath, though probably when the bird was living it might be greenish. Between the bill and eyes, the skin is bare, as in the Common Bittern: the top of the head is black. It has, also, a black stroke on each side of the head, proceeding from the corners of the mouth. The neck is covered with long, loose, reddish brown feathers; lighter before, and darker behind: the feathers on it's sides being marked down their middles with black. The back is covered with reddish brown feathers, the

the middle parts of which are black. The belly and thighs are covered with light brown feathers, of a loose texture, having long narrow black spots down their middles. The wings are of a reddish brown, lighter than the back: their lesser coverts are spotted, as on the back; but the next coverts above the quills, and the quills nearest the back, are brown, with little or no black. The greater quills, and the tail-feathers, are black: the pinion that covers the bottoms of the greater quills is also black. The covert-feathers within-side the wings, the lower belly, and the coverts beneath the tail, are white. The insides of the quills, and under side of the tail-feathers, are ash-coloured. The legs and feet are of a greenish colour. The outer toe is connected to the middle one by a membrane at it's bottom: the middle claw, on each foot, is pectinated on one of it's edges.

“ This bird,” Edwards adds, “ was brought from Aleppo, by Dr. Russel, who gave me liberty to make a drawing of it. Dr. Shaw, in his Travels to Barbary and the Levant, has described a Little Bittern, called in Barbary Boo-Onk,

Onk, or Long Neck ; and says—" It is some-
" what less than a Lapwing. The neck, the
" breast, and the belly, are of a light yellow ;
" but the back, and upper part of the wings,
" are of a jet black, The tail is short ; the
" feathers of the neck are long, and streaked
" with white or light yellow. The bill, which
" is three inches long, is green, and in fashion
" of the Stork's. The legs, which are short
" and slender, are green. In walking, and
" searching for food, it throws out it's neck
" seven or eight inches." Dr. Shaw says no-
thing of the black on the head, but his print
expresses it strongly. Taylor White, Esq.
shewed me the drawing of a bird agreeing
very nearly with what Dr. Shaw has figured
and described, having the top of the head
black ; which bird, I think, he told me, was
shot in Wales. It is probable, " concludes
Edwards, " that Dr. Shaw's and Dr. Russel's
birds may differ only in sex or age. It was
unknown to us, till introduced by Dr. Russel,
in 1755."

To this, which is the whole history and de-
scription published by Edwards of this Lit-
tle

rusty, and those on the fore-side of the neck and body marked with small brown streaks; differences which seem to result from age or sex. Thus the Blongois of the Levant, that of Barbary, and that of Switzerland, are all the same."

Mr. Latham supposes the *Ardeola Nævia* of Brisson, to be the Female of this species.





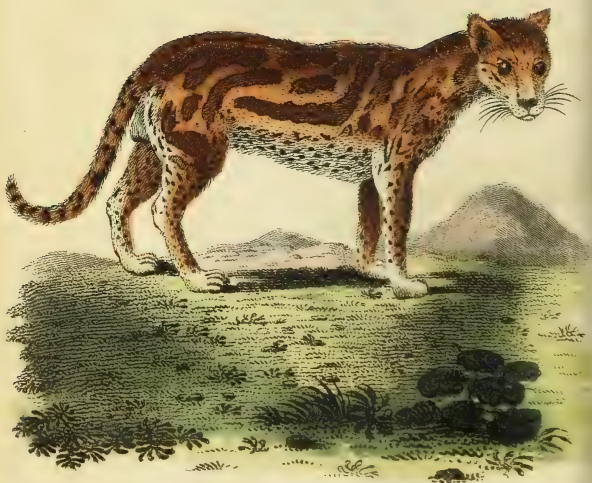
BANKSIA MULTIFOLIA.

Published June 12.th 1800, by Harrison, Cluse, & Co. 1.st 78, Fleet Street.

BANKSIA MULTIFOLIA.

THE elegant vegetable production represented in the annexed figure, is of the growth of New South Wales; and, obviously, of that numerous class which has universally received the denomination of *Banksia*, in compliment to Sir Joseph Banks. We have merely given an epithet to the family name; without pretending to fix the species, or even the genus, in which it may be arranged by future botanists, when they come to be acquainted with the natural object from which our figure is taken. We received the drawing without any information; and, though it has been shewn to some of our first botanists, none of them are acquainted with the plant, shrub, or tree, from which it was delineated. We can, therefore, only add, with any positive certainty, that it is an accurate representation of a non-descript vegetable production, reduced to about half the size in which it naturally appears.





OCELOT.

Published June 19th 1800, by Harrison, Clive, & Co. 178. Fleet Street.

OCELOT.

THIS extremely beautiful species of the feline race has received numerous appellations. According to Hernandez, who calls it the *Catus Pardus Mexicanus*, its native Mexican name is *Tlacoozelotl*, or *Tlalocelotl*; from whence, it should seem, Buffon has formed, in his random way, the more familiarly sounding denomination, to European ears at least, of the Ocelot. It is the *Felis Pardalis*, of Linnæus; the *Felis Rufa*, of Brisson; the *Catus Pardus*, or *Catus Ferus Americanorum*, of Ray; the *Felis Sylvestris, Americanus*, *Tigrinus*, of Seba, and of Schreber; the *Tiger Cat*, of Dampier; and the *Mexican Cat*, of Pennant. Goldsmith erroneously confounds it with the *Catamountain*, or *Mountain-Cat*.

As Buffon has given us the best figure and description of this animal, and we have copied the former, and are now about to extract the latter, it is but right to adopt his name: indeed, that also is, in our opinion, the best which it has obtained.

“The Ocelot,” says he, “is an American animal. It is ferocious, and carnivorous: and may be ranked with the *Jaguar* and *Cougar*; for

for it approaches them in magnitude, and resembles them in figure and dispositions. A Male and Female were brought alive to Paris by M. L'Escot, and we saw them at the fair of St. Ovide in the month of September 1764. They came from the neighbourhood of Carthage, and had been carried off from their mother when very young, in the month of October 1763. At the age of three months, they had become so strong and cruel, that they killed and eat a bitch which had been given to them for a nurse. At the age of one year, when we saw them, they were about two feet in length; and it is probable that they had not then acquired above one half or two-thirds of their full growth. They were exhibited under the name of the Tiger-Cat: but we have rejected this precarious and compound appellation; because the Jaguar, the Serval, and the Margay or Cayenne Cat, were transmitted to us under the same denomination, though each of these animals differ from one another as well as from the Ocelot.

“ Fabri is the first author who mentions this animal in a distinct manner. He caused the drawings of Recchi to be engraved; and
from

from these drawings, which were coloured, he composed a description of the Ocelot. He likewise gives a kind of history of it from the writings and information of Gregoire De Bolivar. I have made these remarks with the view to remove a difficulty which had deceived all the naturalists as well as myself. This difficulty is, to ascertain whether the two animals drawn by Recchi, the first under the name of Tlatlahqui-Ocelotl, and the second under that of Tlacoozlotl, Tlalocelotl, and afterwards described by Fabri as distinct species, are not the same animal. Though the figures are pretty similar, they were regarded as distinct animals, because their names, and even the descriptions of them, were different. I at that time imagined, that the first might be the same with the Jaguar, and therefore gave it the Mexican name Tlatlahqui-Ocelotl, which I now perceive did not belong to it: and, since I had an opportunity of seeing both the Male and Female, I am persuaded that the two described by Fabri are only the same animal; of which the first is the Male, and the second the Female. Nothing less than an examination of the Male and Female together, could have enabled us to detect this error.

error. Of all spotted animals, the robe of the Male Ocelot is unquestionably the most beautiful, and the most elegantly variegated. Even that of the Leopard is not to be compared with it, for vivacity of colours and symmetry of design; far less, those of the Jaguar, Panther, and Ounce: but, in the Female Ocelot, the colours are fainter, and the design is more irregular. This remarkable difference deceived Recchi, Fabri, and others.

“ When the Ocelot has acquired his full growth, he is, according to Bolivar, “ two
“ feet and a half high, and about four feet
“ in length. The tail, though pretty long,
“ touches not the ground; and, of course,
“ exceeds not two feet. He is a very voracious, and at the same time a timid animal. He seldom attacks Men, and is afraid
“ of Dogs. When pursued, he flies to the
“ woods, and climbs a tree; where he remains in order to sleep, and to watch the
“ passage of cattle, or smaller animals, on
“ which he darts down whenever they are
“ within his reach. He prefers blood to
“ flesh: hence he destroys a great number of
“ animals; because, instead of satiating him-
“ self

“ self by devouring their flesh, he only
 “ quenches his thirst by drinking their blood.”

“ Dampier mentions this animal under the
 name of the Tiger-Cat. “ The Tiger-Cat
 “ of the Bay of Campeachy is about the size
 “ of a Bull-Dog. His legs are short, and his
 “ body resembles that of a Mastiff: but, in the
 “ head, hair, and the manner of hunting his
 “ prey, he has a great similarity to the Tiger,
 “ [Jaguar] except that he is not so large.
 “ They are here very numerous. They de-
 “ vour Calves; and Game of all kinds, which
 “ abound in this country, and which render
 “ them less dangerous to Men. Their aspect
 “ is extremely grand and ferocious.”

“ In a state of captivity,” proceeds Buffon,
 “ he retains his original manners. Nothing
 can soften the natural ferocity of his dispo-
 sition, or calm the restlessness of his move-
 ments. For this reason, he is always kept
 in a cage. “ At the age of three months,”
 says M. L’Escot, who brought these animals
 from Carthagenà to M. De Beost, Correspondent
 of the Academy of Sciences, “ when
 “ these two young Ocelots had devoured their
 “ nurse, I kept them in a cage, and fed them
 “ with

“ with fresh meat, of which they eat from
 “ seven to eight pounds a day. The Male
 “ and Female rub against each other, like our
 “ Domestic Cats. The Males have a remark-
 “ able superiority over the Females. Not-
 “ withstanding the violent appetite of these
 “ two animals for flesh, the Female never pre-
 “ sumed to partake till the Male was satiated,
 “ or gave her the pieces he had rejected. I
 “ sometimes gave them a live Cat, the blood
 “ of which they sucked till the animal died,
 “ but they never eat it’s flesh. I put on board
 “ two Kids for their subsistence, for they nei-
 “ ther eat boiled nor salted meat.”

“ It appears from the testimony of Bolivar,
 and likewise from that of M. L’Escot, that
 the Female Ocelot produces but two young at
 a litter; for the latter informs us that, before
 the two young ones mentioned above were
 taken, the mother was killed. The Ocelots,
 like the Jaguar, the Panther, the Leopard, the
 Tiger, the Lion, and all animals remarkable
 for the largeness of their size, produce but a
 small number at a time; but the productions
 of a Cat, who may be associated with this
 tribe, are numerous: which is a proof that the
 number

number produced depends more on magnitude than figure."

Pennant, who seems to have compiled his short account chiefly from Buffon, with some reference to Hernandez, tells us, from the latter, that this animal will sometimes extend itself along the boughs, as if dead, till the Monkeys, tempted by their natural curiosity, approaching to examine it, become it's prey.

The Ocelot appears to inhabit the hotter parts of America, in general; particularly, Terra Firma, California, and New Spain: and to be, when full grown, about two feet and a half high, and four feet long. Pennant, though he calls it the Mexican Cat, describes it as four times the size of a large Cat; and observes, that it inhabits Brasil, and the neighbourhood of Carthagena, as well as Mexico.

The head, and upper parts of the Male are of a bright reddish tawny ground; which becomes nearly white, toward the lower part of the sides, as well as on the breast, belly, and limbs. A stripe of black extends all along the back, from head to tail; from the nostrils to the corners of the eyes, there is also a black stripe; and there are spots of black on the forehead.

The

The upper parts of the body are marked with long incurvated stripes of black, inclosing a richer or deeper tinge of tawny than the ground-colour: so as to compose markings of a different hue, bordered with black; the insides being also sprinkled with small black spots. The belly, and the entire limbs, are marked beautifully with numerous small round spots; and the tail is striped and spotted similar to the body.

The Female is prodigiously like the Male in her general form and markings; but the ground-colour is totally different. Instead of a rich tawny, it is of an obscure cinereous colour, palest on the legs and belly. The stripes and spots are black; but the insides of the former are white. Pennant, we apprehend, may be numbered among those naturalists hinted at by Buffon, who have been deceived by this circumstance. His Cinereous Cat, which he states to be about the size of the Ocelot, seems to us merely our Female. It's being stated as an inhabitant of Guinea, does not induce us to change this opinion; as he is the only one who thus describes the animal, and we have frequently met with the typographical error of Guinea for Guiana.





RED-CHEEKED WOODPECKER.

Published June 10, 1866, by Harrison, Cluse, & Co., No. 8, Fleet Street.

RED-CHEEKED WOODPECKER.

WITH the excellent figure of this fine bird drawn by Edwards, we have adopted the name under which it was originally figured and described by that admirable ornithologist. In the Linnæan List of Edwards's Birds, it is stiled *Picus Undatus*; but we do not find it exactly described by any other naturalist.

The account which Edwards published with his figure, is as follows—

“ This bird,” says he, “ is a Woodpecker, properly so called; having the tail-feathers stiff, and worn at their ends. The bill is of a brownish colour; not chisel-pointed, as in some of this species, but sharp. From the angles of the mouth passes beneath the eyes, on each side the head, a plat of fine red feathers, which cover the cheeks or sides of the head; from which marks I have denominated the species. Except the red spot mentioned, the whole bird is of a Lion-colour, or orange inclining to olive-colour; with transverse broken bars, of a black or dusky colour, crossing all

all the feathers, broader in some parts, narrower in others, as the figure best expresses. The tips of the quills are wholly dusky. The covert-feathers within-side of the wings are buff-coloured, without marks. The insides of the quills, and under side of the tail, are coloured and barred as above, but not so bright. The tail has ten feathers. The legs, feet, and claws, are made as in other Woodpeckers, and are all of a dark ash or dusky colour.

“ The original from whence this draught was taken,” adds Edwards, “ is one of those curious birds in the collection of Earl Ferrers; and is, I suppose, a native of Terra Firma, or Guiana, in South America. I do not find it figured or described by Brisson, or any other author.”

With the characteristic attention of Edwards to minute circumstances, he notices at the bottom of his figure, which is about the size of a Blackbird or Thrush, that it was “ drawn from life, of it's natural bigness, on the Coronation-day of George and Charlotte, September 22, 1761.”

It is singular, however, considering his great customary precision, as to facts, that he should, on the plate, notwithstanding the doubt implied in his description, expressly state this bird to be “ the Red-Cheeked Woodpecker from Surinam.”

Though we have remarked, that the Red-Cheeked Woodpecker does not appear to us exactly described by any other naturalist; we strongly incline to consider it as a variety only of the *Picus Exalbidus* of Gmelin’s Linnæus; the *Picus Cayanensis Albus*, of Brisson; the *Picus Flavicus*, of Latham; and the Cayenne Yellow Woodpecker, of Buffon.

“ There is,” says Buffon, in his account of the Yellow Woodpecker of Cayenne, “ some variety in this species: certain individuals having all the small coverts of the wings of a fine yellow, and the great ones edged with that colour; in others, such as that, probably, which Brisson described, the whole plumage is discoloured and bleached, so as to appear only a dirty white or yellowish.”

Buffon observes, that the Creoles of Cayenne call these birds Yellow Carpenters; that they seem peculiar to that country; that they form their nests in large trees rotten at the core, after boring horizontally to the decayed part, descending, and continuing the excavation to the depth of a foot and a half; that the Female lays three white and almost round eggs; that the Male shares the Female's solicitude, and during her absence places himself in the entrance; that his cry is a whistle composed of six notes, the first of which are monotonous, and the two or three last flatter; and, that the Female has not the bright red bar which appears in the Male on each side of the head."

Had our Red-Cheeked Woodpecker been described, or represented, as having "a crest which reaches to its neck, of the same pale yellow colour as the head, and strongly contrasting the red mustachocs," as Buffon characterises his Cayenne Yellow Woodpecker, we should have been ready to pronounce it the same bird.





GREEN HELMET SHELL.

Published June 10. 1800, by Harrison, Aluse, & Co. N. 78, Fleet Street.

GREEN HELMET-SHELL.

KNORR, who originally figured this handsome shell, tells us that it is one of those which are denominated Helmets; though, at the same time, that it is of a species a little anomalous. It has, he observes, in some respects, the figure of the Great Sea Snail. It is very large; of a rich or bright green colour, with white rays; and has a thick, heavy shell, adorned with strong ridges above the contours or windings, and interiorly of the colour of mother-of-pearl. This shell, he adds, comes from the Islands of the Antilles; where it is formed into goblets or drinking-vessels, in the same manner as those shells which they call Carenes, or Ship Keels.

To this, which is the whole of Knorr's description, it may not be improper to subjoin what is said by Dacosta respecting the family in general of which these shells form a part.

The

The Cassides, or Helmets, compose the fourteenth family of Dacosta's Univalves. "I define it," says he, "Shells semi-globose, the back being very convex or round, the under or mouth part flat. They have nearly flat, or at most very short, clavicles or turbans. The mouth is long, rather narrow, and ends at the top in a gutter, which turns very large, strong, and wry on the back; the lip is always strongly and thickly toothed, and rises into a high and thick border or ledge, on the upper part or back; and the pillar is most generally strongly toothed, ridged, or set with small bumps or asperities.

"Some systematical authors have agreed with me, in making a distinct or particular family of these shells, and call them Cassides: such are Rumphius, Meuschen, and Gualtieri.

"Linnæus ranks them as Buccina; Argenville, and Davila, as Murices; and, lastly, Lister, among his Buccina, by the name of Bellied or Swelled Whelks with a wry mouth.

"This

GREEN HELMET-SHELL.

“ This genus,” Dacosta adds, “ is not very numerous ; but some of the species are extremely large and heavy.”

Wheldon & Co.
23 OCT. 1917



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